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ISRAELYAN SUBMITS DRAFT TO GENEVA CONFERENCE

PM271002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Urgent Problem"]

[Text] Geneva, 23 Mar -- The session of the Disarmament Conference being held here has begun discussing one of the most urgent items on the agenda -- the question of preventing an arms race in space. On the initiative of the Soviet delegation a draft treaty on the total prohibition of the use of force both in space and against the earth from space, which the Soviet Union submitted at the 38th UN General Assembly session, was disseminated yesterday as a working document of the conference.

Introducing the draft treaty, V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, pointed out that U.S. consent to measures to prevent an arms race in space would confirm Washington's love of peace, of which White House spokesmen are now trying to convince the world.

The basis for elaborating such measures exists -- it is the balanced draft international agreement drawn up by the Soviet Union, which takes into account the legitimate interests of all the sides. It proposes banning tests and the deployment of any space-based weapons, resolving radically and in full the problem of antisatellite weapons, and also banning tests and the use of manned spacecraft for military purposes.

Political observers in the Palais des Nations point out that an important feature of the document is its combination of political and legal pledges not to allow the use of force in space and from space with measures of a material nature.

LOW MARKS GIVEN TO U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

PM270942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[T. Kolesnichenko "Rejoinder": "Two Out of Five Marks for Conduct"]

[Text] A very curious U.S. interpretation of the talks between the Presidents of the United States and France was given at a news conference in the White House. Their meeting on March 22, according to a statement that was read out, "was actually a philosophic and introspective review of world affairs with a marked emphasis on the causes of the Soviet Union's conduct on the international scene." Moreover, answering questions, White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes added that the sides "had concentrated almost entirely" on the "inner (!) causes of the Soviet Union's conduct in the international arena."

But there is no need to "philosophize" and explain here. It would suffice for the White House to read for starters a school (and then higher school) textbook of Soviet history beginning with 1917. Those two books will convince any unbiased person that from the decree on peace to our day the USSR has been pursuing a consistent policy of peace. The "innermost cause" of this is that peace policy is intrinsic to the very nature of the Soviet system. The gentlemen in Washington should at long last familiarize themselves as well with the Peace Program formulated by the CPSU congresses, let alone the new initiatives of the Soviet Union precisely on a code of conduct for powers possessing nuclear weapons.

They certainly know all this anyway. It is just that on the other side of the ocean, they are trying to cloud a clear day, as the saying goes. The thing is that peace policy does not at all fit Washington's "philosophy" and its aggressive foreign policy. For instance, the Soviet Union suggests that the prevention of nuclear war be viewed as the main goal of the foreign policies of states and that propaganda of nuclear war in any form, global or limited, be renounced. It suggests that the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons be assumed following the example set by the USSR, that the nuclear arms race not be spread to other areas, including outer space, and that nuclear weapons be reduced step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security, to the point of their complete elimination in every form. The world at large sees that U.S. policy today is starkly at odds with these principles. If Washington's conduct on the international scene were to be evaluated according to a five-point scale, it would not rate any mark better than two.

BOVIN SEES SOUND ADVICE IN F. CHURCH ARTICLE

PM261836 Moscow IVZESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Bovin "Rejoinder": "Useful Advice"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST recently published an article by Frank Church, ex-senator of 24 years' standing, who war formerly chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The essence of F. Church's article is contained in its title -- "The United States Must Learn To Coexist With Revolutions."

Let us examine the development of the author's thinking. America's inability to come to terms with revolutionary changes in the Third World, he writes, "has created our most serious international problems in the postwar era." We, that is to say, the United States, fancied we were seeing communism everywhere, whereas we were in fact "encountering Third World revolutionary national movements,"-- movements which were "trying to achieve the goals set by our own revolution 2 centuries ago."

F. Church remembers Vietnam as "American diplomacy's greatest tragedy." In the same context he mentions Guatemala, Chile, El Salvador, and Nicaragua as tragedies, albeit lesser ones. F. Church responds in an uncomplimentary way to the recommendations of the Kissinger Commission on Central America. We have learned nothing, he maintains, and "simply clutch at discredited norms of behavior, repeating the old mistakes as if they had never happened."

The author cites the following judgment from H. Arendt's book, "On Revolution": The United States has made a series of desperate attempts to block revolutions in other countries "as a result of which American might and prestige have been used (and misused) to support obsolete and venal political regimes that have long since become an object of hatred and contempt for their own citizens." Backing up this judgment, F. Church writes that "As revolutionaries, those who are ready to fight for justice on behalf of the oppressed majority ultimately oppose not only right-wing forces in their own societies but also oppose the United States too."

Those are the conclusions. They are also accompanied by recommendations. The author insistently calls on Washington to "learn to adapt to revolutions, even when Communists participate in them..." Naturally, F. Church does not at all sympathize with Communists. He believes that if one did not turn every revolution into a crisis for U.S. security and provided revolutionaries with access to American capital, technology, and cultural potential, it would be possible to keep revolution "within bounds acceptable to our country."

This advice, in my opinion, is very useful. It is sound advice. The situation in Central America would surely have changed fundamentally if America had helped the Salvadorans to cast off the remains of its venal obligarchy and if it had helped the Nicaraguans to build a new life. But not a life pleasing to the Americans, but one to the Nicaraguans' liking. If only... If only...

I am sure that F. Church is aware that his article is a voice crying in the Reagan wilderness. Although, by the way, it is far from being the first voice. Much has been written about the fact that the support for everything that is obsolete, reactionary, and outmoded is driving U.S. policy into a corner and is condemning it to unavoidable and ignominious failures. There is little understanding of this. R. Reagan will not help those who make revolutions.

However, one obviously needs to qualify this. Perhaps Reagan will indeed help them if he sees the opportunity through capital and technology of enfeebling revolution, enmeshing it in a web of handouts, and channeling inevitable transformations into the mold of Western capitalist models. So beware of Greeks bearing gifts. That is a further piece of advice. And one that is perhaps also useful.

LATEST STAGE IN ELECTION CAMPAIGN ASSESSED

Kondrashov Comments

LD251954 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Mar 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Comrades! I would like to make my contribution to the discussion of a theme that is constantly on TV screens and in newspapers, even ours, to say nothing, of course, about the U.S. ones. It is a time of election struggle in the United States. Just over 7 months remain to 6 November, but March has proved to be an important stage in the U.S. election marathon.

It was the first month of the primary election; by 25 March they had been held in 25 U.S. states -- that is, exactly half of them. May I remind you that at the primary elections the choice of presidential candidates within the two parties, the Republican and Democratic Parties, takes place. In fact, there is no choice for the Republicans -- their candidate has been selected, it is the present President, Ronald Reagan. He has no rivals in his party, and the primary elections in March confirmed this fact. Now there is the question of who will be the Democrats' presidential candidate. A month ago, Walter Mondale, a former senator and then vice-president of the United States under Carter, was considered the undisputed leader, as we repeated after U.S. commentators. Now another figure has arisen alongisde him, Gary Hart, a Democratic senator from Colorado State. He is 47, and has been in the Senate for 9 years. In general five of the eight Democratic challengers fell away during March. Of the remaining three, Jesse Jackson has no chance of becoming the Democrats' candidate, let alone president. A black person setting out on the road to the White House is rather from the sphere of political symbolism; Jesse Jackson is for the time being going along this road, and is receiving the black vote at primary elections; it is a question not of symbolism but of political practicalities who will get his supporters' votes at the Democratic convention in July in San Francisco.

What other lessons can one draw by analyzing the results of March? First of all, the lesson of unpredictability. The forecast and opinions of professional politicians are one thing; the American voter and his behavior are another. Walter Mondale's praises were sung in all kinds of ways for having created almost the most effective organization in U.S. history for catching votes, and having secured a strong financial base for himself. Gary Hart had next to no money, he did not even have an aircraft to fly from state to state following the timetable of primary elections, and he traveled around in just one caravan with a handful of aides. Then he won a series of sensational victories, and some polls show that today more Americans are prepared to vote for Hart than for Mondale or for Reagan. But we will not exaggerate the significance of polls. In the final analysis, they register the fact that the American is very changeable in his moods. Hart only had to win the first election in New Hampshire on 28 February for victories to follow in other states, although he remained a virtually unknown figure. The American loves successful politicians --success goes to success, and money to money. The Colorado senator's financial base immediately became healthier.

If we pick out not just the nuances of American political psychology, but also the facts, then another two should be noted. The first fact is that March showed that Mondale's support in the Democratic Party was broad, but not deep. The second conclusion from the events of March is that the American is waiting and thirsting for something new and fresh. Mondale seems like a played-out gramophone record. Hart is little known, is attractive just because of this, At first, in any case. He has the element of novelty, and he has chosen as his theme new ideas and new times." That is how this theme sounds in his own words.

It is an unusual election campaign. this time it is the future that is in the cards. Reagan is turning on an axis which goes back into the past; he wants to convince us that things were better then. Perhaps that is so, but the past is past. This concerns Mondale, as well.

Delegates to the Democratic National Convention are selected at the primary elections. A little reference material; There should be a total of 3,933 delegates -- that is, the winner needs the support of 1,967 delegates. By 25 March, approximately 1,700 delegates had been chosen. Of these, Mondale had more than 600 and Hart about 400. One gains the impression that Mondale has now halted Hart's attack, winning in particular on 20 March in the big State of Illinois, where about 200 delegates' votes were in play. On 3 April there will be primary elections in New York, which sends 285 delegates to the convention.

The Democratic winner is to contend with Reagan. Reagan's chief offensive weapon, and at the same time his chief armor for defense, is the economic indices, where prices have stabilized, output is growing, and unemployment is falling. Foreign policy is his Achilles' heel. Here too, he is depicting himself as the representative of a new generation.

In conclusion, I shall present another quotation, from the experienced and clever observer Joseph Kraft. He writes: In order for the Democrats to win victory over the Republicans in the current situation, it is necessary for a sharp deterioration to be seen in the economy, or for something unexpected to happen in the sphere of foreign policy. Something unexpected means something capable of frightening the average American to death. Kraft's judgment is, in my view, correct.

Reagan 'Advantages'

LD252300 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Vitaliy Gan commentary]

[Excerpts] The political situation in the United States is being dominated by another test of strength between the Republicans and Democrats, the two parties that have usurped power in the country. As it praised what it called American democracy in action, THE NEW YORK TIMES exclaimed that all the great issues of the time, war and peace, the relations between the races and the nations -- everything that has divided the principle political leaders and parties in the last 4 years -- all this in effect goes to a vast jury of the people. This, of course, is a natural approach to expect from THE NEW YORK TIMES since that paper is in body and soul a mouthpiece of (?U.S.) ruling circles and their endless talk about the exclusively democratic nature of the government system in the United States.

The question, however, is in what form do all the great issues of the time go to a vast jury of the people? It is well know that a president running for another term of office has many advantages over his rivals seeking election to the post.

The administration uses a wide range of methods. They may vary in (?form), yet basically they are the same [Word indistinct] illustrating this as a mutually beneficial exchange between both sides by presenting its own assessment of events to the nation, the White House can raise the prestige of a publishing house, a television, or radio company. After all, whatever they say about them, the mass media in the United States are commercial institutions, engaged in (?bitter competition battles).

Private talks, briefings behind closed doors, incidents of a thoroughly planned [word indistinct] leakage of information from government sources; all this serves the only goal -- to make the public of the country, with the aid of the press, radio, and television, support the President. In the current election campaign, powerful forces have been brought into action, such as (?directives) of White House, the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA, various departments and the National Security Council. As the record of the Reagan administration suggests, it would hardly ignore the traditions of its predecessors. Everyone, therefore, took as something quite natural the NEWSWEEK report that President Reagan would try to win over the White House correspondents by entertaining them at home, through a series of unofficial meetings over cocktails.

It is certainly hard to expect the journalists who (?had) been honored to talk with the President in the manner [words indistinct] would ever (?live) to make any critical analysis of his statements.

An outcome of the presidential elections, the U.S. journalist Leslie [name indistinct] says, will probably depend on the assessment by the public of the results of Reagan's activity over the past 4 years. It's easy to guess on the basis of these words what questions are discussed at such meetings. Yet for that matter Reagan himself provided the clue; who [as heard] said late last month he was absolutely confident that America had become more prosperous, and its security greater than 4 years ago. After the confidential talk at the President's home, hardly anyone would think of writing that the so-called more prosperous America is just an example of wishful thinking, that the present livening up in the national economy has nothing to do with the administration's policy but is a result of the cyclic character of economic development; that unemployment should be measured not by the number of newly created jobs, but by the number of people who have lost their jobs; or that the number of Americans living below the official poverty line has hit the lowest mark.

After the confidential talk at the President's home, hardly anyone would think of admitting that the (?social) program affecting millions upon millions of Americans has been slashed by more than $100 (?billion), or that the unprecedented deficit in the federal budget is due to (?just as) the unprecedented rate of the increase in non-productive military spending.

The news control practice manifests itself especially graphically in the foreign policy of the present administration. If at home the White House could put down to its credit some economic progress, although as we have mentioned above, it has nothing to do with its policy, there is little if anything it can boast of on the international scene. Let's take for example such an important aspect of U.S. foreign policy as relations with the Soviet Union. These relations have worsened so sharply that, as THE NEW YORK TIMES puts it, the process has polarized the nation. All the Soviet-American talks have been either broken off or suspended under the Reagan administration. Due to the absence of any new agreement on arms limitation or chances to conclude such agreement, the threat of nuclear war has for the first time become the source of prime concern among the Americans. Indications are that Reagan's team is certainly aware of the reputation of an international adventurist the White House has earned, and it makes maximum effort to get rid of this reputation. The entire bureaucratic brainwashing machine has been put into operation to make the President look in the eyes of the Americans as a peacemaker, sincerely seeking to prevent war.

One of the aides of the former President Carter, P. Caddell, openly said that the absence of war or threat of war doesn't produce any political points. Any president, according to Caddell, can make the nation rally around him with the help of resolute and bellicose actions. It is in the name of this that the so-called free American press is flooding the home and foreign news market with torrents of anti-Soviet propaganda.

REAGAN TO DISCUSS MILITARY TIES DURING PRC VISIT

PM271000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "White House Press Conference"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar -- A press conference devoted to U.S. President R. Reagan's trip to the PRC scheduled for the end of April has been held in the White House. As an administration spokesman reported, this visit should be viewed within the framework of developing bilateral relations. According to him, a wide range of questions, including that of military cooperation between the United States and China, will be discussed in the talks. The administration spokesman admitted that contradictions remain over PRC and U.S. stands on the Taiwan problem.

'USEFUL' 4TH ROUND OF SOVIET-CHINESE TALKS ENDS

LD262202 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- The 4th round of Soviet-Chinese consultations was held in Moscow from March 12 to 26. The special envoy of the Soviet Government, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev, and the special envoy of the Chinese Government, Deputy Foreign Minister of the PRC Qian Qichen, continued the exchange of views of the question of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations. The sides pointed out that after the start of the consultations mutually beneficial links and contacts between the two countries in the field of the economy, trade, science, culture and sport are being resumed.

The consultations passed in a frank and calm atmosphere. The sides consider the consultations useful and agreed to hold another round in the October of 1984 in Beijing.

On March 26 Qian Qichen left Moscow for Beijing. He was seen off at the airport by Leonid Ilichev and other officials as well as Yang Shouzheng, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

ZHAO-NAKASONE TALKS IGNORE SOVIET PROPOSALS

PM271011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Nakasone's PRC Visit"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has met with Japanese Prime Minsiter Y. Nakasone, who is in China on an official visit.

XINHUA reports that during the meeting the question of Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-Japanese relations was touched on. The PRC State Council premier said: "We treat with understanding Japan's concern with regard to the increase in the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia." Zhao Ziyang asserted that a threat to China's security "emanates from the Soviet Union." He said that the PRC does not agree with the suggestion that the USSR, the United States, and China hold talks on reducing nuclear arms in Asia. Ignoring the bitter lesson of history and the fact that the present Japanese Government is carrying out wide-scale militarization and is drawing the country increasingly deeply into implementation of the U.S. Administration's imperialist policy, Zhao Ziyang said: "We do not now believe that the Nakasone government is pursuing a policy of militarism."

The question of Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-Japanese relations was also discussed during Y. Nakasone's meeting with Deng Xiaoping. It can be seen from the statements by the participants in the Beijing talks that they passed over in silence the USSR's proposal to discuss on the practical plane the question of confidence-building in the Far East. The above-mentioned Chinese statements ignore the fact that the Soviet Union has taken steps to strengthen its defense capability in response to the unrestrained buildup of their military potential by the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

MOSCOW SOIREE COMMEMORATES LATE CPC ACTIVIST

OW262140 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, the Marxism-Leninism Institute under the CPSU Central Committee and the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences held a soiree to commemorate the 80th birth anniversary of Wang Ming, an outstanding activist of the CPC and the international communist movement. Attending the soiree were members of the central council and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Soviet Sinologists and representatives from various circles in the Soviet capital.

USSR TAKES PART IN BEIJING DEMOGRAPHIC SEMINAR

LD271100 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, March 27 TASS -- An international seminar on demographic questions has opened here. It is attended by representatives of twenty countries, among them of the Soviet Union. They will discuss a number of papers and reports including the results of the 1982 population census in China.

KESHTMAND INTERVIEWED ON DRA POLICIES

LD270948 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Prague March 27 TASS -- Support of peace and peaceful coexistence, development of close fraternal relations with socialist countries and establishment of normal ties with neighbouring countries have been the invariable principles of the foreign policy of the Afghan Government, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in an interview with correspondents of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO in the CETEKA news agency. Afghanistan, he said, resolutely supports the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member countries, initiatives indicating the way to ensure international security and cooperation.

Turning to relations with Pakistan, the head of the Afghan Government said that Afghanistan's position in this respect has always been clear and firm as well as flexible and constructive. We are willing to continue developing this policy based on the Afghan peace proposals put forward in May 1980 and August 1981.

In our opinion the key point of a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is termination of the undeclared war and guarantees that there will be no interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. A solution of this question will help normalise relations with Pakistan and Iran and create conditions for the repatriation of Afghan citizens now living abroad. Despite the undeclared war being waged against Afghanistan by the imperialist, hegemonistic and reactionary forces, which adversely affect the economic development of the country, Afghanistan has made considerable economic progress during the past Afghan year (which ended on March 20 1984). Gross national product increased 6 percent and the national income went up 6.3 percent as against the previous year. Yet the balance of the Afghan economy was considerably affected by the subversive actions of the counter-revolutionary forces. As was pointed out at the recent, 13th, plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee, the damage caused to the state sector, for instance, by subversive actions amounted to 35 billion afghani.

This figure makes up approximately one-third of all capital investments made in Afghanistan over the last twenty years. One of the main tasks before the Afghan economy was to achieve the prerevolutionary level of production. This aim was reached last year. The state plan for this year has its accent on removing shortcomings which still exist, because of counter-revolutionary actions, for instance in the light industry, in cotton and sugar beet production. No small share of the state budget is allocated for the continued anti-illiteracy drive, for the development of culture and for other social needs, including housing construction, Soltan Ali Keshtmand said. In this connection he spoke highly of the assistance given to the Afghan economy by the CMEA countries, particularly the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

MORE ON DRA PROTESTS OVER REAGAN REMARKS

PM261410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 84 First Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report: "Guarding the Revolution's Gains"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Mar -- Over 100,000 residents of the Afghan capital took part in a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy building in Kabul to voice anger and indignation at the course being pursued by the White House vis-a-vis the DRA.

The demonstrators chanted the slogans: "Hands off Afghanistan!", "Death to American imperialism!", "Reagan -- murderer of Muslims", and "Long live the revolutionary Afghan people!". Speakers at the meeting exposed the aggressive nature of U.S. policy and demanded an end to Washington's flagrant interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

The DRA Foreign Ministry has published a statement here which sharply protests President Reagan's provocative anti-Afghan pronouncements. Recently, the statement says, the White House chief produced yet more slanderous and inflammatory fabrications on the so-called "Afghanistan Day," used by the U.S. Administration to fan the campaign of malicious attacks on the DRA.

For around 6 years now, the document atresses, enemies of the Afghan people have been trying in vain to retard the onward reach of the Afghan revolution. The United States plays the chief role of escalating the armed aggression and propaganda war against the DRA. Encountering a courageous rebuff from the Afghan people and their Armed Forces, the imperialist mercenaries and their bosses are trying in impotent spite to blacken the country's progressive socioeconomic transformation and to distort the situation in and around Afghanistan. At the same time, attempts are being made to present the gangs that engage in murder, pillage, and sabotage on DRA territory as "fighters for the freedom and liberation of Afghanistan."

Using reactionary propaganda'a hackneyed thesis about the need to give the Afghan people the opportunity to "live in conditions of freedom and independence and to determine their own destiny -- which the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are allegedly preventing, the document goes on to note -- Reagan is resorting to direct distortion of the facts. These devices of the U.S. Administration's chief deceive nobody. It is well known that the limited contingent of Soviet forces was brought into Afghanistan at the request of the lawful Afghan Government to help the DRA people defend freedom and independence from foreign aggression and from attempts to once again foist on them a regime which suits imperialism and reaction.

The DRA Foreign Ministry statement points out that, in creating a ballyhoo around the so-called Afghan problem, the U.S. Administration is trying by every means to distract the attention of the world's peoples from the adventurist and aggressive militarist course being pursued by the White House. It is trying to conceal its own criminal interference in other countries' internal affairs and deflect the mighty wave of protest which has welled up throughout the world against the U.S. occupation of Grenada, aggression in Lebanon, and armed provocations against Nicaragua, Cuba, and other independent states. The "Afghan question" is being used along with other pretexts for the military preparations of the United States and its allies in the Persian Gulf.

As for President's Reagan's hypocritical and demagogical statements that he allegedly favors a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, they do not tally with the actions of Washington and the CIA in arming and financing the counter-revolution or the pronouncements of the U.S. secretary of state in support of the counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan.

On the eve of the visit to the region by D. Cordovez, personal representative of the UN secretary general, with a view to continuing talks on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the statement says, the U.S. Administration is doing everything to prevent this, to step up pressure on Pakistan, and to create an unhealthy atmosphere around the talks.

Reagan's statement is an undisguised appeal to the renegades of the Afghan people to step up subversion against the DRA. The terrorist acts aimed against Muslim holy places and prominent figures of Afghanistan's clergy are evidence of this.

The DRA Foreign Ministry, the document stresses, resolutely condemns President Reagan's statement, regarding it as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of sovereign, independent, democratic, and nonaligned Afghanistan. Such actions are aimed at aggravating the situation inside and outside the region. The Afghan people are firmly guarding their gains and will allow nobody to obstruct them in building a new life in accordance with the ideals of the revolution they effected.

PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

PM261003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Iftikhar Ali [Pakistani ambassador] organized a reception in connection with the national day 23 March. It was attended by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other officials.

POSSIBLE 'CIA' RADIO STATIONS FOR PAKISTAN HIT

LD261504 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Washington is reported to be "studying possibilities" to establish in Pakistan a special office for the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe", bankrolled by the CIA. The head of the two radio stations, James Buckley, is going to Islamabad in this connection.

The sign "Radio Stations Liberty and Free Europe" on the complex of impressive buildings in Munich, West Germany, is a lie because the two radio stations are not of European origin: They were established in the USA at the height of the Cold War, their headquarters is in Langley and they are financed from the CIA's funds. The two radio stations have even less to do with freedom and liberty because they are the mouthpieces of that "Liberty" the proponents of which poured napalm on revolutionary Vietnam, unleashed and are carrying on an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, ran roughshod over Grenada and, conspiring with the Israeli military, perpetrated one crime after another in the long-suffering Lebanon. Slanderous radio programmes and propaganda are just some of the functions of the two radio stations.

Their other, no less important functions consist in planning and carrying out acts of subversion and intelligence-gathering and in collecting information with which the radio pirates are regularly supplying their chiefs in the CIA. Up to 70 per cent of information obtained by Radio "Free Europe" ends up in the CIA as intelligence information. "All the activity of Radio 'Free Europe' is carried out at two levels, one propaganda and the other intelligence," the Munich magazine KUERBISKERN has reported.

As for James Buckley, he, a son of an oil tycoon who is worth 110 million dollars, was active for a number of years in U.S. big business, serving as a vice president of the "Catawba Corporation". In 1971-1977 he was elected to the Senate and was particularly energetic in escalating the arms race. Then he served as an under secretary of state, supervising U.S. arms supplies to other countries, first and foremost Israel. Buckley's views are well illustrated by the following observation of his: Suppose a conflict has occurred, so the USA should do something to let Moscow know that it is on its guard and in this situation selective nuclear strikes are possible and desirable.

The appointment of that archmilitarist and reactionary to manage the two radio stations is evidence that Washington intends further to escalate its "crusade" against sovereign countries and peoples. As for his visit to Pakistan, it means that the United States, which keeps stepping up its undeclared war against the revolutionary Afghanistan, plans to continue to whip up the anti-Afghan propaganda campaign along with the organization of acts of banditry and to use for the struggle against the Afghan people and their revolution not only machine-guns but also the weapon of lies and slander. That subversive course was reiterated the other day by the U.S. President, who made another slanderous and instigatory statement in connection with "Day of Afghanistan", observed every year on the initiative of the U.S. Administration to step up propaganda attacks on the republic.

Washington's hostile activities against Afghanistan that are inspired by the runaway imperial ambitions of the "Reagan team" are backed by Islamabad, which is becoming ever more involved in U.S. hegemonistic policy to the prejudice of the genuine national interests of Pakistan itself. All this hampers political settlement in the region, settlement in which not only Afghanistan with its desire to build a new life in a situation of peace and tranquility but also its neighbours have an interest.

As for the Afghan people, a recent statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stresses that they "are firmly standing guard over their achievements and will not allow anyone to interfere with them as they are building a new life in accordance with the ideals of the revolution carried out by them." This resolve will not be thwarted by any acts of provocation and intrigues of enemies of Afghanistan, including attempts to step up propaganda aggression against the republic and its friends, which precisely is the purpose of Mr. Buckley's visit to Pakistan.

POL POTIST, OTHER MOVES TO UNDERMINE PRK 'FIASCO'

PRK Forces Defend Country

LD270923 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Phnom Penh March 27 TASS -- The plans of imperialism and reaction to undermine with the aid of the Polpotians the peaceful work of the Kampuchean people are sustaining a fiasco, Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK), president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), has stated at a meeting of working people of Battambang Province.

The attempts at bringing the Polpotian butchers and other leaders of Khmer reaction back to power are doomed to failure, the Kampuchean leader pointed out. The state of affairs in Kampuchea is strong and stable as never before. The PRPK's course aimed at building a new life and at overcoming the aftermath of years-long destructive war gets all-round support.

The reactionary groupings that have taken refuge in Thailand have no support among the population of People's Kampuchea which confidently proceeds along the chosen road of national revival. The talk by the leaders of the so-called "Coalition Government" of non-existent "Democratic Kampuchea" about some "military victories" is a sheer invention.

The PRK's Armed Forces firmly stand on guard of the revolutionary gains. The Vietnamese volunteers that are in our country at the request of the Government of the PRK render assistance to the Kampuchean people in the struggle against subversive activity on the part of U.S. imperialism and the forces of hegemonism. The Vietnamese troops pose no threat to neighbouring countries. Therefore demands for their withdrawal are a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and the SRV, Chea Sim stressed.

ASEAN 'Interference' Hit

LD261907 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] A few days ago, the Indonesian JAKARTA POST published an editorial under the (?expressive) headline: What's To Be Done to Pol Pot? Viktor Valentinov comments on the article:

The first thing that should be said is that the paper does not answer the question. The authors of the article admit that Pol Pot has the reputation of a pathological killer who is responsible for mass-scale genocide in Kampuchea in 1975 through 1979. The editorial says that almost everyone agrees that Pol Pot should not be allowed to power in Kampuchea no matter what regime is established there in the final account. On the whole, this is a sensible idea. Really, Pol Pot must not be allowed to rule in Phnom Penh again. Even Kampuchea's former ruler, Norodom Sihanouk, who has become a partner of the Pol Pot clique, realizes this. He compares the return of Pol Pot with setting a pack of hungry wolves against a herd of sheep.

However, the wording of the paper should be considered. The JAKARTA POST says Pol Pot should not be allowed to return to power in Kampuchea. But it is only Kampucheans who can allow or not allow the former dictator to do so and Kampucheans have expressed their opinion quite definitely. In summer 1979, a people's tribunal in Phnom Penh sentenced Pol Pot and his accomplice Ieng Sary to death for their genocide. From this, it logically follows that the door to Kampuchea is closed for Pol Pot; Kampucheans have rejected him.

Consequently, the JAKARTA POST implies the possibility of bringing the butcher of Kampuchea back to power, contrary to the desire of Kampucheans, by outside forces. The editorial openly names these forces that have been fully providing for Pol Pot bands now settled in Thai territory for years.

Such a possibility contradicts the official stand of ASEAN countries favoring a peaceful settlement of the issue. But practical (?steps) of ASEAN members differ from their official statements. They recognize and support the so-called coalition of Khmer of counterrevolutionaries who are led by the Pol Pot group. Sihanouk and Son Sann were included in the coalition only to camouflage the bloody Pol Pot gang. ASEAN governments pretend to be supporting Son Sann and Sihanouk and not wanting to have anything in common with Pol Pot, but a few days ago the Thai deputy premier, Phichai Rattakun, said in Jakarta that Pol Pot must participate (?in) a settlement in Kampuchea. Speaking on the stand of the ASEAN countries in general, we can say that support for the so-called coalition amounts to support for Pol Pot and his accomplices, no matter what reservations are made.

It is understandable that the Governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam view this stand as unfriendly and unconstructive. Disregard for the will of Kampucheans, who paid an unprecedented price to put an end to the bloody rule of the Pol Pot clique, is leading to a blind alley and complicating general normalization in Southeast Asia.

We think the answer to the question "What's To Be Done to Pol Pot?" is simple, but the first step to be taken is not against Pol Pot. First, an end must be put to the interference in the affairs of Southeast Asia by hostile outside forces. The former dictator is only an obedient puppet of those forces. If the interference is stopped, Pol Pot will automatically disappear from the scene.

USTINOV, HOFFMANN EXCHANGE SPEECHES AT BANQUET

AU221502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] On Tuesday evening [20 March], Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, gave a dinner in Moscow in honor of the GDR military delegation headed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann. At the dinner, both ministers spoke.

In his toast, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov declared that the visit of the GDR military delegation is a further step toward developing and strengthening the fraternal militant alliance of the people and armies of the GDR and the Soviet Union. He referred to the forthcoming 35th anniversary of the GDR, whose growth and prosperity demonstrate the unshakable loyality of the GDR working people and the members of the National People's Army [NVA] to the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Today, the GDR is a firm vanguard of socialism in the heart of Europe. It makes a big contribution to further strengthening the organization of Warsaw Pact in the struggle for peace, against the forces of aggression and militarization.

We are pround, Marshal Ustinov stressed, that our comrades in arms, the members of the NVA, are reliably vigilant in protecting the achievements of the working people. Together with the members of the armies of the other fraternal countries, they are constantly increasing their military ability and are reliably strengthening the defense capability of the entire socialist alliance.

Today, the strengthening of the defense capability of our countries is of extraordinary importance, Marshal Ustinov continued. Never before in the postwar period has the question of war or peace been so acute as at present. As a result of the imperialists' intensive armament, the danger of a nuclear war is increasing. In this situation, the interests of collective security of the socialist camp and the interests of detente and peace require even firmer unity, even more active and more resolute measures to increase the defense strength of our countries.

The Soviet defense minister stressed with satisfaction that the CPSU and the SED are doing everything necessary in this respect. The unrelenting strengthening of the arms alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is in line with the active implementation of a constructive foreign political course, with the interests of the security of the peoples, of peace throughout the world. We will do everything, Marshal Ustinov stressed, to strengthen and deepen this alliance.

On behalf of the delegation, Army General Hoffmann expressed thanks for the invitation to visit the USSR as well as troop units and scientific institutions of the Soviet Armed Forces. Visits of delegations have already become a tradition and serve the exchange of knowledge and experience, the strengthening of the friendship and comradeship in arms between the two peoples and armies. He conveyed to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the working people and soldiers of the USSR the cordial greetings and best wishes of the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, and of the government and people of the GDR.

Minister Hoffmann expressed his satisfaction and pleasure that he was received by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko. The talk took place in an extraordinarily friendly and comradely atmosphere in complete agreement on all political questions between the two parties, states, and peoples.

The GDR defense minister continued: Our army members, together with the working people, are presently preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR through outstanding achievements in daily work, combat duty, and military training. They know that the universal strengthening of socialism, of the GDR, and our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is the most important and most efficient contribution to preserve and strengthen peace, bridle the imperialist war adventurists, and avert the danger to mankind of a nuclear war. With special commitment, they are struggling to honorably fulfill their internationalist duty and give the war planners of the United States and NATO no opportunity to calculate on possibilities of a military success or of strategic superiority over the armies of the Warsaw Pact. He reaffirmed that the NVA will do everything necessary and exhaust all possibilities, at the side of the Soviet comrades in arms, to guarantee the security of socialism in the heart of Europe.

PATOLICHEV, GDR TRADE MINISTER CONFER 21 MAR

PM231029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ministers' Talks"]

[Text] Talks were held between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and GDR Foreign Trade Minister H. Soelle 21 March. Questions of the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

PATOLICHEV, CSSR'S URBAN DISCUSS TRADE

LD231117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Report"]

[Text] A meeting was held 20 March between USSR Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichiv and CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade B. Urban. In the course of their conversation, questions of the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR DRULOVIC

LD232017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow: Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Milojko Drulovic, the SFRY ambassador to Moscow. They held talks on issues concerning Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

SFRY'S SPILJAK, CSSR'S HUSAK BEGIN PRAGUE TALKS

LD262002 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Prague March 26 TASS -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Mika Spiljak, president of the collective presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who has arrived in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, opened talks here today.

During an exchange of opinions about pressing issues of the international situation the leaders of the two countries expressed concern about the aggravation of world tension and stressed the need for all progressive and peace-loving forces to step up their struggle to stop the arms race and promote detente and cooperation among nations.

Remarks on Peace Efforts

LD271028 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Prague March 27 TASS -- Together with the Soviet Union and other allied countries we believe that the most important task today is to take effective measures to avert the threat of nuclear war, stop the arms race and improve the international climate and co-operation. This was said on Monday by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of Czechoslovakia. He was speaking at a reception held in honour of Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, now in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit. We are convinced, Gustav Husak said, that the peace proposals made in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states and the new initiatives of the USSR show a realistic way to this goal . These proposals testify to good will and readiness to look for realistic solutions to ensure a peaceful future for the peoples of Europe and the world on the basis of the just principles of equality and equal security. But it is necessary that the USA and its NATO allies should abandon their attempts to act from positions of strength and to secure unilateral advantages for themselves and that they should display realism and take practical steps to help ease international tensions. The deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe has considerably complicated the entire international situation and compelled us to react to this appropriately, in the interests of our defence.

Gustav Husak then stressed that Czechoslovakia attaches great importance to the Non-aligned Movement and the struggle of the nonaligned countries for free and independent development, against imperialism and colonialism, against racism and apartheid and for peace and progress in the world. The Czechoslovak people have always been on the side of this struggle and will continue supporting the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the right to decide freely their future and build a new life.

In his reply speech Mika Spiljak said that the present international situation has deteriorated, especially in Europe. It is only actions leading to peace, security and progress that give hope for bringing about a real turn. What is needed for this is a return to the policy of detente in all regions of the world and in all international relations and a speedy solution of all burning problems with a wide use of the principles of the U.N. Charter. This is the time for concrete action to achieve disarmament, ease tensions and remove the war danger. Mika Spiljak stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament. We are convinced, he said, that the success of the talks in Stockholm will have great implications for European cooperation and world peace.

EMIGRE BODIES' ATTACKS ON POLAND DENOUNCED

PM251847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toropkov article under the rubric "Letter From Warsaw": "Disguised as Preachers"]

[Text] Father Franciszek Blachnicki did not, as the saying goes, believe either in God or the Devil. Having founded a so-called "oasis" movement in his church and using explanations of the dogmas of Christian teaching as cover, he fostered antisocialist, bourgeois-nationalist views and sentiments in the hearts and minds of his young students. The introduction of martial law scared the pastor and he bolted for the West. There his services were prized and they tried to provide him with every amenity for intensive propaganda activity.

In the West German town of Karlsberg, he now has at his disposal a sound recording studio, a printing press, a library, and an archive -- all this has cost his masters several million marks. The priest is planning to organize his "own" radio station and even a TV studio. But for the moment he is using Radio Free Europe's facilities.

Blachnicki founded the society "Christian Service for the Peoples' Liberation," of which the Stockholm-published emigre magazine POLSKIE WIESCI wrote that it intends to become an international society operating on the territory of many countries. Blachnicki holds "symposia" of Polish emigres. Their theme is the development of effective forms of struggle against socialism. And just look who flocks to these sinister gatherings! Fugitive figures from the former Solidarity, representatives of old and new emigre groupings...This motley conglomeration of antisocialist forces is united by its hatred of people's power.

True, some of them hide it behind smooth phrases about "democratic pluralism," but others...others send leaflets into Poland containing statements such as: "Have no doubt that the gallows will be working day and night. Every day brings us closer to the changing of the guard, and then it will be vengeance and nothing but vengeance! The tiger is biding his time." And who hides under the pseudonym "Tiger"? The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI names him openly: He is Mr Milewski, an active participant in emigre symposia and the leader of the former Solidarity's Brussels bureau...

We had a conversation at the Warsaw Institute for Research Into the Contemporary Problems of Capitalism about the West's subversive activity conducted through reactionary Polish emigre centers.

"These centers," Professor Andrzej Lawrowski, the institute's director, told us, "have a prominent place in the anticommunist crusade. For the dirty anti-Polish business to be done by foreign hands is in every sense important to and advantageous for Washington.

"Recently," A. Lawrowski went on, "our book 'From Hope to Disillusionment,' which considers the imperialist strategy in East-West relations and the unprecedented psychological war undertaken by the West against Poland, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries, has been published in Warsaw. In this book, we also reveal the true face of our homegrown enemies of socialism who long before 1980 made no secret of their sympathies for the West German revanchists, setting great store by their help in the struggle to undermine the socialist community and eliminate the socialist system in Poland.

This "kinship," of course, seriously compromises the "freedom fighters" in the eyes of the Polish public and reveals them as the agents and stooges of imperialism. Hence, the indubitable and, for us, important fact that the antisocialist forces' propagandist, inflammatory, and instructional work both within and outside the country is increasingly ineffective. Most Poles who lived through the upheavals of the last few years have derived the proper lessons from them and realized that the efforts of all sorts of Western centers are aimed at destroying what the labor of millions of Poles has created and at bringing about chaos and anarchy.

At the same time, the dangerous influence of the hostile "voices", which broadcast in Polish 34 hours a day all told, should not be downplayed. They exploit the difficulties still being experienced by Poland and at times maneuver skillfully, almost creating the impression that the United States is planting an olive grove in West Europe rather than siting nuclear missiles.

One thing is clear: There will be no place for "oases" for "Reaganite Poles," as the sharp-tongued people of Warsaw term the renegades.

LATEST U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT EVOKES REACTION

LD270823 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Excerpts] A report from Italy said last Saturday that the first 16 American medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies went operational at the base of Comiso, Sicily. Our commentary has been prepared by Vladislav Kozyakov.

The report shows what the statements now often made by the leaders of the United States and NATO about a wish to hold talks and control armaments are worth. Washington and some other Western capitals are claiming they are ready to resume a dialogue on the issue of nuclear arms with the USSR, but at the same time, they are acting to rule out talks. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union is invited to negotiate at gunpoint. It is out of the question, of course, to negotiate at a time when the American first-strike missiles are being deployed.

Washington would like to hold talks to conceal action on its plans for upsetting the arms balance and securing nuclear supremacy at any cost. The Soviet Union will not take part in a game of this kind. Together with its allies, the USSR has to respond to the siting of American missiles in Western Europe by adopting proper retaliatory measures to reinforce the security of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Mind, these measures concern the territory of the United States as well.

The point is this: The question of American missiles in Britain, Federal Germany, and Italy goes beyond the framework of Europe. It cannot be considered only in comparison with Soviet SS-20 missiles, as the United States Administration is doing. It is sheer demagoguery to claim that since talks were held against the backdrop of these Soviet missiles, they can be continued when American missiles are deployed -- demagoguery because the SS-20's in the European Soviet Union cannot reach the United States' territory, whereas American Pershing II and cruises in Western Europe can reach Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and many other cities and places in this country. In short, by having begun to site its new generation first-strike nuclear missiles on the very thresholds of the USSR, the American Administration threatens to change in its favor the general strategic balance of strength.

An approach of this kind may be in keeping with the White House concepts of a first nuclear strike or so-called limited nuclear war, but this approach has nothing in common with honest and constructive talks, held on the basis of equality and equal security. The American missile deployment in Europe has set an obstacle before mutually acceptable nuclear disarmament. Judging by reports from Italy, where American missiles have gone operational following Britain and Federal Germany, the United States is not ready to remove this obstacle. The Soviet Union says the talks can be resumed any moment, as Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko put it, should the United States remove the obstacles it put up by positioning its new missiles in Europe.

FRG ELECTION VICTORY FOR ANTI-MISSILE GREENS

DW270609 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] The West German press describes the Greens' success as sensational. In addition to the fact that the Greens had practically no access to the mass media, they launched their election campaign under extremely adverse conditions.

Despite the fact that their opponents, utilizing their substantial arsenal for influencing public opinion, did everything possible to defame the Greens as intriguers and hooligans, the party achieved the largest increase in votes and decame the third largest representative in the Baden-Wuerttemberg Land Diet. The election prophets made big fools of themselves and are now giving all sorts of reasons in their defense, including even the rainy weather, which allegedly helped the Greens.

However, if we study the election program of the parties represented in the land diet closely, such statements as well as the pretended amazement at the sensational outcome in Baden-Wuerttemberg are irrelevant. The Greens have continuously opposed the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles on West German territory and other aspects of the arms race, as well as NATO's strategy of deterrence in general. Isn't this position a sufficient explanation for the Greens' success, and is the fact so sensational that voters in Baden-Wuerttemberg are responding more and more positively to appeals for ending the courting of nuclear disaster?

In my view, the defeat of the Free Democratic Party [FDP] is equally characteristic, even more so since Baden-Wuerttemberg was considered to be its traditional bastion. Finally, it is no secret that the FDP leadership, together with the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, bear historic responsibility for the fact that the Federal Republic has been drawn into a new stage of the arms race and turned into a launching site for U.S. first strike weapons. Any attempts to hush up this fact by means of rhetoric on the protection of freedom and democracy are doomed to failure. In this field, the FDP representatives are known to be the great masters.

It is not by coincidence that analyses show that the youth in particular, who have realized that militarism is incompatible with respect for man's rights and liberties, have turned away from liberals of this kind. The tendency which became manifest in Baden-Wuerttemberg on Sunday has been evident in the Federal Republic prior to yesterday. It was also noted in the elections in Hesse, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lower Saxony as well as in the communal elections in a number of Bavarian cities.

West German voters, in particular the young people, are increasingly ready to vote for politicians and groups that are in contact with the antiwar movement. The gap between Bonn's policy and the mood of a growing number of West Germans is widening. The decision on the deployment of U.S. missiles in the Federal Republic, which was made against the will of the overwhelming majority of the people, is increasingly suggestive of a pyrrhic victory for the government coalition, which entails serious changes in the FRG's political landscape.

NATO MANEUVERS IN NORTHERN NORWAY REPORTED

LD231428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0141 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Oslo, 22 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent V. Minkevich reports:

The "Avalanche Express" and "Teamwork" NATO maneuvers have ended in northern Norway. They were the largest military exercises ever held in that region. Over 40,000 servicemen, a large quantity of ships, planes, tanks and armored personnel carriers took part in them. "A check on NATO plans to transfer reinforcements in a crisis situation" was carried out.

The culmination of the maneuvers was the landing of U.S., British and Dutch Marines on the Norweigian coast. They practiced various sorts of operations involving all types of troops, including the so-called NATO "Fire Brigade", transferred to the maneuvers site via an air bridge. AWACS radar and warning aircraft took part in the maneuvers in northern Norway for the first time.

NATO Secretary General ... Luns, Norway's Prime Minister K. Willoch, the defense ministers of Norway and Canada, and U.S. General Rogers, supreme Commander in Chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, inspected the exercises.

The propaganda campaign launched during the maneuvers to hasten the construction in the country of military storage sites for the Canadian contingent which, along with the U.S. Marine team, is part of the forces intended for transfer to Norway in a "crisis situation", is noteworthy. This issue, according to press reports, was discussed during talks between J.J. Blais, Canadian minister of national defense, and his Norwegian counterpart, A. Sjaastad.

The scale of the NATO maneuvers is evidence of the fact that Pentagon and NATO strategists continue to hasten military preparations for the NATO northern flank, using the territory of Norway to whip up tension in northern Europe.

ANALYST VIEWS U.S. 'DECEPTION' OF W. EUROPE

LD231902 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 23 Mar 84

[New Manoeuvres with Old Aims" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachov writes:

Recently some Western observers and political figures engaged in Washington's game aimed at deceiving the public opinion, are trying to legalise the deployment of new American nuclear missles in Western Europe. They propose a resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe with a temporary "freeze" on the deployment of American missiles in the European NATO countries as a cover for their sordid manoeuvres.

As is known, the United States has already deployed in the FRG and the other NATO countries its new cruise and Pershing missiles with the time of 6-12 minutes of flight to most important targets in the USSR. These new American first-strike nuclear systems have an extremely destabilising effect on the military-political situation in the continent.

The resumption of the Geneva talks at the price of renunciation of the demands for the withdrawal of American missiles from Western Europe would be tantamount to an encouragement of Washington's adventurist actions, whcih are conducive to a sharp increase in the level of military confrontation and growth of the danger of a thermonuclear conflict in the continent.

One shall not overlook either the fact that the Reagan administration has elevated terrorism to the status of government policy, and in pursuing its line aimed at the overthrow of the legitimate governments creates new seats of confrontation and tensions.

Without a return to the situation, which existed prior to the commencement of the deployment of the American missiles in Western Europe, the Geneva talks would serve as a smokescreen for the continuation by the United States of its policy directed at ensuring military superiority, at undermining the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

For more than two years now, the American side has blocked any progress at the Geneva talks, by putting forward wantonly unacceptable demands for a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. The statements by representatives of the United States Administration, Washington's present-day practical actions in the field of nuclear weapons in Europe give no ground for the hope for a possibility of a change in the American stand at the talks.

A real way towards the talks, towards normalising the situation in the European continent lies through withdrawal of America first-strike nuclear missiles from the FRG, Britain and Italy.

BOVIN: LAUSANNE PRODUCES 'UNSTABLE COMPROMISE'

PM271100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 84 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Lausanne Compromise"]

[Text] As IZVESTIYA readers already know, the second stage of the Conference on National Reconciliation in Lebanon has ended in Lausanne. I recall that the first was also held in Switzerland last November and ended with a single but important result -- recognition that Lebanon belongs to the community of Arab countries.

Leaders of the country's largest communities came to the conference. There were two opposing blocs. We will term them "Christian" and "Muslim," although when analyzed more precisely these definitions require sociopolitical addenda. The former were represented by Pierre al-Jumayyil, founder of the Kata'ib Party (Lebanese Phalange) and Camille Sham'un, president of the National Liberal Party and former president. Representing the latter were Druze leader Walid Junblatt (he is also president of the Progressive Socialist Party) Nabih Birri, the leader of the Shi'ite Amal organization, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Former President (Christian) Sulayman Franjiyah joined them on a number of questions.

Lebanon's President Amin al-Jumayyil (Pierre's son) maneuvered between the two groups.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and a Saudi Arabian representative attended as observers.

The conference participants focused on four main topics: a cease-fire, constitutional reforms, the formation of a new government, and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The atmosphere was extremely tense. Open skepticism, mistrust, and overt ill will repeatedly led to critical situations. And no wonder. The knot of contradictions was tied too tightly. There were too many mutually exclusive ambitions.

Moreover, the internal obstacles were compounded by external obstacles -- primarily the anti-Lebanon policy of Israel and the United States. For both Tel Aviv and Washington a stable Lebanon is only acceptable if it is a pro-Israeli and pro-U.S. Lebanon. If not, chaos, confusion, and civil war are preferable. It would be simpler to dig in and stay on occupied Lebanese soil. It would be easier to find excuses for interference.

Using the Lebanese groupings which refused to participate in the conference, Israel attempted to stir up passions and create an atmosphere of nervousness and disbelief in the possibility of agreeing on anything in Lausanne. And not always without success.

U.S. warships continue to lie off Lebanon's shores. Just in case, as they say. The Americans have really gotten themselves into a fine mess. The failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon is evident. "Confusion and anger," London's THE TIMES wrote, "reign in Washington to a greater extent than at any time during the entire Reagan administration." The Pentagon and the State Department are squabbling among themselves. Congress is grumbling. And everyone is abusing Syria.

At the same time Washington is laying down new strategic guidelines. Jordan has been targeted. "Today," Reagan said, "Jordan is of vital importance for the peace process."

"That is why Jordan, like Israel, is opposed by Syria. That is why Jordan encounters military threats and terrorist attacks. Since Jordan's security is of vital importance to the entire region, the granting by us of aid to Jordan... corresponds to U.S. strategic interests and, it seems to me, Israeli strategic interests."

By scaring Jordan and promising it military aid the U.S. President would like — since the Lebanon scheme fell through -- to seat it at the negotiating table with Israel. This is the immediate objective. The long-term objective is a Jordan-Egypt-Saudi Arabia coalition, both as a counterweight to radical Arab regimes and as one more, apart from Israel, strategic U.S. bastion in the Near East.

But Jordan refused to swallow the U.S. bait. King Husayn rejected the possibility of holding talks with Israel at this time. He declared that the United States "... has ceased to be a country that keeps its word and carries out its promises... The United States has no freedom of action and is capable of operating only within the confines of what the Zionists and the State of Israel allow... What depresses me most," the king concluded, "is that I, who had always believed that we had common values and principles, have now realized that the United States does not give a fig for these principles."

Americans are used to having angry and derogatory statements leveled at them. They hear them virtually every day -- both from their enemies and their allies. But even the Americans took offense at this. But without just cause. In this case the King is speaking the truth...

But let us return to Lausanne. The conference participants agreed more or less quickly on the release of all prisoners of war and a cease-fire. Incidentally, this is the 180th cease-fire agreement in the 9-year history of the civil war. However, this time as well it proved easier to agree on a cease-fire than to operate it. And the conference continued to the accompaniment of firefights that would die down and then flare up again.

The "Muslim" bloc stated the need to abandon "community apartheid." That was how W. Junblatt termed the confessional system, that is, the system of allocating government posts on religious grounds. This sytem, which arose 40 years ago, worked to the Christians' advantage. There were also demands for replacing the president by a presidential council elected by universal suffrage, expanding the prime minister's prerogatives, creating a senate, and so forth.

Right-wing Christian forces opposed the abandonment of the confessional system and a redistribution of power taking the Muslim majority into consideration. They put forward the idea of "cantonizing" Lebanon on the Swiss model — that is, setting up alongside a central government self-governing organs with extensive rights for each community. Both P. al-Jumayyil and C. Sham'un insisted on the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops as a prerequisite for possible reforms.

On several occasions President al-Jumayyil proposed composite [sinteticheskiy], compromise options. They were rejected, repeatedly modified, and honed behind the scenes, submitted again at plenary sessions, and again rejected. Needless to say, everyone realized that if there was to be a mutually acceptable agreement, it could only be a compromise. But everyone, as always happens at talks, wanted to gain more and give less.

And yet a compromise was found. It boils down to the following: Resolution of the specific questions separating the sides is to be postponed. At this stage the sides will restrict themselves to the adoption of general principles for ending the Lebanese crisis and a reaffirmation of the need for fundamental reforms in the political, economic, and social spheres.

A commission headed by A. al-Jumayill has been set up to prepare a new constitution. The resolve to achieve a workable cease-fire was stressed.

Is this a lot or a little? It is, of course, little if one bears in mind the urgent need for a specific solution to the specific problems posed by Lebanese reality. But it is indeed a lot if one considers the depth and the sharpness of the disagreements. There is nothing easier then announcing the "failure" of the Lausanne conference, as Western journalists are doing. It is harder to see a step forward, albeit a small one, in the clarification of positions, in the attempts to bring them closer together and in the acquisition of the habit of not staring at each other down a gun barrel.

Syria played an active role in Lausanne. For understandable reasons, it is interested in having a stable and peaceful Lebanon as its neighbor, a Lebanon playing its part in the Arab struggle against Israel's interventionist policy. Syria's sympathies are with the forces that oppose the archaic political system and advocate turning Lebanon into a modern state.

On the whole, I repeat, there was a compromise. But the compromise is a temporary, transitional, and unstable one. The political tug-of-war will go on. New outbreaks of violence are not ruled out. Nonetheless, I would like to express the hope that by relying on what has already been achieved, the Lebanese will be able to extricate themselves from the mire of bloody internecine strife.

U.S., ISRAEL ACCUSED OF PREPARING AGGRESSION

LD262127 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Mar 84

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Washington and Tel Aviv are preparing for an aggression against the Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah and Syria. Tension is rising along the Libyan Jamahiriyah as Egypt-based American AWACS planes make provocative sorties near the Libyan border, and the regime of Sudan's Numayri openly steps up threats to the Jamahiriyah under the false pretext that Tripoli intends to attack Sudanese territory. According to the London OBSERVER, Cairo has also mobilized 12,000 troops in upper Egypt, from special units trained to crush national liberation movements.

War preparations are taking place on the border of the Jamahiriyah under the command of Washington, which has dispatched Rumsfeld, the special envoy of the American President, to the region of would-be military operations. He has already visited Cairo and Khartoum. In addition, an airlift set up between the United States and Sudan is in full swing. Large deliveries of American weapons are pouring in through this airlift. Washington does not make a secret of the fact that arms are being sent to the Numayri regime so that it may be able to swoop down on its own people and on the Libyan Jamahiriyah, whose firm independent foreign policy provokes the wrath of American imperialists.

On the eastern side of the Arab world, the Israeli aggressors have again been very active after Rumsfeld's visit to Tel Aviv. Israel is massing forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley and on the occupied Golan Heights, and the forces of the aggressors are conducting military maneuvers. The Damascus paper AL-BA'TH rightly states in this context that Israel is acting in coordination with the United States, which is flexing its military muscles to intimidate Syria and Lebanon with the guns and aircraft of the 6th Fleet. In this respect, AL-BA'TH draws attention to the secret talks held recently in Tel Aviv by General Kelley, commander of the American Marines.

All this indicates that the United States and Israel are deliberately stepping up military tension in the Arab world.

OMDURMAN BOMBING, ANTI-LIBYAN "CAMPAIGN" LINKED

LD270857 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Unattributed commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin: "What Lies Behind the Fresh Provocation Against Libya?"]

[Text] The United States, Sudan, and certain Egyptian circles continue their frenzied campaign against Libya, exploiting the incident of the bombing of the town of Omdurman in Sudan. Despite the fact that the identity of the aircraft has not been established, Washington and Khartoum allege that this aircraft belonged to the Libyan Air Force.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison categorically denies Khartoum's unfounded accusations, and 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, in a message to the UN secretary general, said that Libya had no link with the events that had occurred in Sudan. The London TIMES, in its issue of 20 March, analyzing the main causes of the raid, writes: Inventing the threat of a foreign attack is very tempting to President Numayri; the situation in Sudan has gone from had to worse over the last few years and it became convenient for the regime to find a scapegoat in the form of a foreign threat in order to justify military aid from the United States.

Libya's progressive anti-imperialist line provokes the wrath of the U.S. Administration, a state whose policy is not convenient to the reactionary circles of the United States and other NATO countries. Libya has existed in North Africa for 15 years, and the removal of foreign military bases, including the American ones, from Libya, was one of the first steps of the Libyan revolutionary leadership.

Libya, an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, is firmly waging a struggle against the plans of U.S. imperialism to impose its domination on the world. Libya also strongly condemns the deployment on medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. It supports the Palestinian people, who are waging a struggle against Israeli occupation and for setting up their own independent state; it also energically rejects the Camp David deal between Egypt and Israel.

It is precisely for these reasons that imperialist reactionary circles are trying to remove the progressive Libyan regime. Over the last few years the United States has repeatedly engaged in provocations against Libya; in May 1981, the Reagan administration demanded the closure of the U.S. office of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and Libyan diplomats were expelled. Then, in March 1982, by order of the U.S. President, restrictions were imposed on trade with Libya, and the United States stopped buying Libyan oil.

Throughout its existence the Libyan Jamahiriyah has been the target of continuous provocations from the American 6th Fleet cruising near its shores. In the summer of 1981, American Phantom aircraft, violating the airspace of a sovereign state, shot down two Libyan planes over the Gulf of Sidra. Afterwards, provocative maneuvers were repeatedly held by American and Egyption forces along Libya's borders, while Libya's airspace was repeatedly violated.

The Syrian AL-BA'TH believes that a military adventure against the Libyan Jamahiriyah could well take place as a direct result of the present provocation concerning the air raid against Omdurman. As the paper stresses, it is clear the ruling circles across the ocean were the one to suggest this provocation to the ruler of Sudan as a way of saving his unpopular regime and as a way out of the long political and economic crisis besetting Khartoum.

AL-BA'TH also notes that Washington seeks to exploit the aggression being prepared against Libya to remove the Libyan progressive regime, whose anti-imperialist line constitutes an obstacle in the path of U.S. neocolonialist plans in the African Continent.

It is no coincidence that only 3 days after the Omdurman incident, the United States sent two AWACS spy aircraft to Egypt, and established an airlift between Cairo and Khartoum to deliver American military supplies to Sudan.

It is also absolutely clear that there is a campaign against Libya that has been meticulously planned at international level with the object of discrediting its progressive regime, aimed at convincing the world of the idea of a threat from so-called Libyan terriorism and of justifying in advance any possible acts against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

U.S. MOTIVES FOR PERSIAN GULF PRESENCE SUGGESTED

PM261345 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 3

[Muravyev article: "The Gendarme Prepares the Nightstick"]

[Text] Tension in the Persian Gulf region has grown sharply again. Exploiting the latest deterioration in the Iran-Iraq conflict, the U.S. Administration has concentrated around 30 warships in this area, including the aircraft carrier Midway. This armada is patrolling at a distance sufficient to allow strikes by shipborne artillery against targets in the Persian Gulf, and, as White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes stated, the United States will take "any necessary measures" to safeguard its interests.

Oman-based U.S. P-3C Orion reconnaissance aircraft continually patrol the region. In blatant violation of universally accepted legal norms, the United States has arbitrarily set its own rules for foreign civil aircraft and ship movements in this extensive sea area. As the TASS statement stresses, "the rules are even more restrictive than those in operation for waters under direct U.S. jurisdiction."

Acting hand in glove with its senior NATO partner, Britain has also sent one of its most modern frigates -- brazen -- to the Persian Gulf region. The possibility of sending other British frigates and the aircraft carrier Invincible to the region is being examined.

Washington and London explain the formation of this assault group in the Persian Gulf region by the need to "defend the freedom of shipping" in the Strait of Hormuz, through which oil is delivered to the Western countries. In an attempt to persuade the American public of the correctness of this conclusion, the White House has recently made a series of statements on Iran's intention to blockade the Strait of Hormuz. However, the explanations from official Washington are generating no trust even among allied Western countries.

The fact is that NATO , and primarily the United States, would like to establish direct control over any oil-rich area, including the Persian Gulf region. This, so Washington thinks, would provide an opportunity not only to gain an enormous backup reservoir of the fuel for the Western countries, but also to attempt to dictate its will to the many developing states dependent on Near East oil. The White House statement about the need to defend the Strait of Hormuz is just a propaganda screen needed by the U.S. Administration to fuel tension and prepare for a military intervention.

Other circumstances are also strengthening official Washington's desire to interfere in the affairs of the region's states. In this, the presidential election year, the current administration's strategy in Lebanon has failed completely.

Owing to the ignominious end to the Lebanon adventure, which, to all intents and purposes, has been admitted by President Reagan himself, the United States has found itself in a position more humiliating than any since the time of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. Therefore, the administration, whose head is seeking reelection for a further term, is looking for a chance to rehabilitate itself in the eyes of ordinary Americans and convince them that it is "resolute" and prepared to defend U.S. "vital interests."

In the opinion of the Washington strategists, that chance is provided by the protracted Iran-Iraq conflict. Indeed, who can guarantee that the U.S. Marines currently deployed on the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet lying off the Lebanese coast will not shortly set off for the Persian Gulf region to take part in the latest "Blitzkreig" against whatever independent state of the region?

It is quite obvious that the military presence of NATO, above all U.S., armed forces in the region is aimed at implementing U.S. imperialism's hegemonist objectives. It constitutes an act of overt infringement of the sovereignty and territorial inviolability of the Persian Gulf countries.

REPORTS OF SOVIET CW AID TO IRAQ REBUTTED

PM230940 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Mar 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel D. Ivanov article: "In Another's Voice"]

[Text] Malicious false information alleging that Soviet specialists in Iraq are training Iraqi servicemen in methods of using chemical weapons has recently been spread in the pages of the foreign press, having orginated with the Turkish newspaper GUNES. In its report GUNES cites a Pentagon report distributed to all the NATO countries. The fabricated forgery was at once picked up by IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, and as though at a command the central Tehran newspapers mounted a broad campaign to "expose the anti-Iranian plot." The "information" being disseminated by GUNES is now more oportune then ever for those circles in Iran now into the 4th year of a senseless war against Iraq, rejecting out of hand all proposals for a political settlement. Sacrificing hundreds of thousands of Iranian and Iraqi citizens for the sake of achieving egoistic interests and trying to justify the numerous casualties among totally innocent people, Iranian extremist circles are seeking to present themselves in a favorable light and at the same time to slander the Soviet Union.

The reactionary aggressive forces abroad which specialize in fabricating anti-Soviet forgeries have evidently decided to launch another canard. Well, if a trick involving fabrications about the alleged use of Soviet-made chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia fails to work, why not create a new deception? People wishing not only to support it but also to pass it off as a new anti-Soviet sensation will certainly be found. However, this lie, too, is doomed to failure.

The whole world knows that the slander campaign headed by the CIA and the Pentagon about mythical "Soviet chemical weapons" has been continuing since 1979. The aims of this campaign are perfectly clear: to "lay blame at someone's door," as the saying goes. First, to divert the attention of world public opinion from the criminal widescale U.S. use of chemical substances against the heroic peoples of Vietnam. Already more than 10 years have passed. But the "American-delayed-action bomb," as Vietnam scientists call the U.S. chemical toxins, is still ticking away today and will have a pernicious effect on many subsequent generations. More than 2 million Vietnamese were subjected to the effects of 100,000 metric tons of toxins marked "Made in the USA." Tens of thousands of innocent people are suffering with various ailments to this very day. Thousands of American veterans of the "dirty war" in Vietnam, who fell victim to their own chemical weapons, were also doomed to a slow death.

Second, the heaping up of lies, slander, and fabrications of various kinds, the bought so-called "victims" telling fables and cock-and-bull stores on television screens and on the radio about "yellow rain and mists" in Afghanistan and Kampuchea -- the U.S. Administration needed all this to extort billions of dollars precisely for the buildup of chemical weapons.

The existing stocks of chemical ammunition -- more than 150,000 metric tons, which is quite enough, in the assessment of experts, to destroy all life on earth -- are not enough for the Pentagon maniacs. In an attempt to justify their bid to turn Europe into a gas chamber they are shouting from the rooftops about new "irrefutable proof" of the use of Soviet-made chemical weapons. Forgeries, deception, and "scientific" falsification are being used. Bee excrement is passed off as "Soviet-made" lethal substances. Even the U.S. State Department, which, you might think, must be concerned about its own prestige, produces report after report containing evidence from false witnesses and imaginary proofs.

In this connection it is noteworthy that authoritative American scientists call all these fabrications unsubstantiated. Even those who usually act in a united front with Washington in spreading this lie have not supported it. But now "helpers" have been found in Turkey who, following the Americans who "tracked down" Russians supposedly using toxins in Afghanistan, have now "found" them in Iraq, but now as specialists said to be training Iraqis in methods of using chemical weapons.

It cannot be ruled out that Turkey's "friends" in the CIA and the Pentagon are preparing new anti-Soviet machinations. And how can one not help a "friend"? That was how the newspaper GUNES, which fulfills CIA orders, undertook this unseemly job. This was not the first forgery to find its way into the pages of the Turkish press. It is undoubtedly aimed at undermining the atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation whose foundations were laid in relations between the two young states -- the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic -- at the time of their formation.

The tale about the Soviet Union's handover of chemical weapons to Iraq and the training of Iraqi servicemen by Soviet military specialists was needed to fan the myth of the "Soviet military threat." By creating an atmosphere of fear of the "communist danger" Turkish reactionary circles are reckoning on thereby justifying their actions aimed at strengthening the U.S. influence in Turkey.

It is also significant that the circles in Iran which sanctioned the wide dissemination of the fabrications of the Pentagon and the Turkish press keep quiet about the true source of the provocative forgery and the false fabrications. Why, then, were they afraid to tell the truth to the Iranian people. who know better than any other people from their own experience what the Pentagon engages in? The calculation is simple: to mislead their people and arouse in them a hostile attitude toward Iran's neighbors, and primarily the Soviet Union. Might one ask: Whom does this benefit? Does this not indicate that forces remaining from the shah's former regime, with links with the United States and a vital interest in casting aspersions on the Soviet Union and slandering its desire to improve relations with Iran, continue to preserve their influence in Iran?

The inventions being spread by Turkish and Iranian news agencies and press are being fabricated by persons obsessed with hatred for the ideas of peaceful coexistence and the principles of good-neighborliness.

The whole world knows the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and its numerous proposals and initiatives aimed at the prohibition, nonproliferation, and destruction of stocks of chemical weapons. It also knows of the new initiative of the Warsaw Pact states, which have advanced a proposal on the question of freezing Europe of chemical weapons.

The USSR's constructive and principled approach to this problem was convincingly confirmed in the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the election meeting with the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug. "Delivering mankind from the possible use of chemical weapons is a very important task," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized.

Mankind has constantly been convinced that the Soviet Union's words and pledges are not at variance with its sincere intentions and practical actions. No lies and slander can shake the USSR's prestige in the eyes of the world's honest people.

PRESIDIUM, MOROCCAN KING EXCHANGE CABLES

PM231102 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a cable to King Hassan II of Morocco conveying congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the country's National Day to the king and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Moroccan people. The cable expresses confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation which exist between the Soviet Union and Morocco will further develop for the benefit of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of strengthening world peace and international security.

In a reply cable the kind of Morocco expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and, in turn, wished prosperity to the Soviet people.

PDRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO AZERBAIJAN

GF251610 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] A delegation of leading PDRY workers and experts has arrived in Baku. Nasir Nasir 'Ali, minister of labor and civil service and member of the Yemeni Socialist Party, is heading the delegation.

Alish Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium, received the guests on 23 March. He briefed them on the achievements of the republic's workers in the struggle waged to realize the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and on the work carried out to successfully utilize manpower resources.

The members of the visiting delegation called on Ali Gabib Kerimov, chairman of the State Committee for Labor, and conferred with him for some time. They also visited the Baku section of the central Vladimir Lenin Museum and sites of interest in the capital.

The visiting PDRY delegation will remain in Azerbaijan for 2 days.

WASHINGTON, S. AFRICA CHANGING ANGOLA 'TACTICS'

LD251849 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- By TASS commentator Yuriy Ulyanovskiy.

Eight years ago, on March 27, 1976, the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola expelled the last units of the South African regular army from the country's territory. The republic paid a heavy price for its victory over the West-backed forces of racist and internal counter-revolutionaries. That is why the Angolan people highly praise their heroes on Victory Day.

After many years of fierce fighting for national liberation, the Angolan people succeeded in giving a befitting rebuff to South Africa's war machine and started building a peaceful life. But U.S. imperialism and its chief partner in the African Continent -- the racist Pretoria regime -- have not given up. The undeclared war, still continuing, has inflicted damage to the country's economy estimated at 12,000 million dollars.

Having convinced that it is impossible to break the will of the Angolan people, assisted by socialist countries, primarily Cuba, with the help of open aggression, Washington and Pretoria have changed their tactics. They proclaimed themselves advocates of "peaceful solution". U.S. President Reagan believes that the role of "peace-maker" in southern Africa will help him enlist support of black voters at the forthcoming talks in the United States. The racist regime hopes to break through its political and economic isolation in the continent at the negotiating table.

Tactics apart, the brutal essence of the racists and their overseas patrons has remained unchanged. South African troops are still treading on Angolan soil, and anti-Angolan gangs do not stop their terrorist activity for a single day.

While flirting with "frontline" states, including with Angola, Washington is knocking together an anti-Angolan "United Front" of counter-revolution. Recently, the American capital was visited by chieftains of anti-Angolan groupings Roberto and Lubota. Former U.S. Secretary of State Haig met with UNITA head Savimbi at one of the grouping's bases in the region of the Angolan-Namibian border. He assured the traitor of the Angolan people that the United States will back UNITA's armed actions against the government of the MPLA-Workers' Party.

Analysis of the situation in southern Africa shows that Washington and Pretoria are not going to abandon the plans of overthrowing the legitimate government in Angola and installing there a puppet regime. Empty rhetoric by the enemies of Africa will not lull the Angolan people's vigilance.

DEATH OF GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE REPORTED

LD270840 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Dakar March 27 TASS -- Today Radio Conakry broadcast an official announcement of the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

SOVIET WARSHIP SQUADRON ARRIVES IN HAVANA

LD261925 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1842 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Text] Havana, 26 Mar (TASS) -- In accordance with a concluded agreement, a squadron of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral Fedor Starozhilov arrived in Havana today on an official friendly visit. The squadron comprises the antisubmarine cruiser "Leningrad," the big antisubmarine vessel "Udaloy," a diesel submarine, and a tanker.

To the sounds of the salvos of the salute of the nations the Soviet seamen were warmly greeted by the officers and enlisted men of the Revolutionary Navy of the island of freedom and numerous inhabitants of the Cuban capital.

The visitors' agenda includes meetings between the Soviet seamen and the mayor of the City of Havana and other Cuban leaders, visits to enterprises, and familiarization with the sights of Cuba.

U.S. MANEUVERS 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST CUBA

LD232141 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1117 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

The Reagan administration is preparing a fresh military provocation in the Caribbean basin where a sufficiently explosive situation has developed through the fault of Washington.

The U.S. Defense Department announced that the latest large-scale maneuvers of the U.S. Navy, Air Force and Army will begin there 20 April, codenamed "Ocean Venture-84."

According to a CBS commentator, these will be the biggest U.S. military maneuvers in history in the region. The Pentagon's new games, in which over 30,000 U.S. troops are to take part, will be held over great expanses of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea, and in Puerto Rico and Florida.

The maneuvers' program provides for a fresh, blatant provocation against socialist Cuba. Particularly, a "training" landing of Marines is planned for the U.S. military base in Guantanamo -- Cuban territory illegally retained by the United States.

It follows from the remarks of the Pentagon spokesman that the main aim of these large-scale maneuvers is to prepare for new interventionist actions in the region on the model of the piratical U.S. invasion of Grenada. "Ocean Venture-84," he cynically stated, "is called on to strengthen faith in our ability to apply military force to defend U.S. interests in the Caribbean basin."

PUERTO RICAN SOCIALISTS SCORE MANEUVERS

LD241053 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Havana March 24 TASS -- The permanent mission of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in Cuba has expressed concern over the planned American exercises, codenamed "Ocean Venture '84", to be held in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico in April-May this year. The mission points out in a statement released here that the scenario of these manouevres envisages, in particular, landing of American Marines on Vieques Island belonging to Puerto Rico. It is on this island that a "rehearsal" for the invasion of Grenada was held during similar war games in 1981, the document recalls.

The scale of the exercises in which 30,000 U.S. servicemen will be involved and their holding chiefly on Puerto Rican territory confirm once again that the Pentagon uses Puerto Rico as its own military base. The mission of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party describes "Ocean Venture '84" as another manifestation of the Reagan administration's aggressive course, escalation of Washington's military presence in the region. These maneouvres, the statement stresses, are further heightening the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, full responsibility for which rests with U.S. imperialism.

CONCLUSION OF C. AMERICAN WAR GAMES NOTED

LD270730 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1950 GMT 26 Mar 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] It is reported from Latin America that the latest provocative games of the U.S. and Honduran brasshats, which have gone on for two days under the codename "Kilo Punch," have ended. During the maneuvres 350 landing troops of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division, who took part in the bandit aggression against Grenada, were transferred to the central part of Honduras. They were brought in by C-130 heavy transport planes from the Fort Bragg military base, that's on the territory of the United States, in the State of North Carolina. The Pentagon's military games in Honduras are serving as a cover for the carrying out of bandit attacks by the remnants of the Somozists on the territory of Nicaragua.

U.S. PLANS NEW MANEUVERS ON HONDURAN BORDER

LD250016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] The United States is pressing ahead with preparations for direct aggression against Nicaragua and incursion into El Salvador. The Pentagon has announced that new maneuvers, "Grenadero-I", are to be held in Honduras, with 1,800 men and officers arriving from the United States to take part. During the maneuvers it is planned to build two takeoff and landing strips capable of taking C-130 heavy transport aircraft in the immediate vicinity of the borders with Nicaragua and El Salvador.

CHILEAN EMERGENCY EXCUSE FOR 'REPRESSION'

LD240649 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires March 24 TASS — The Chilean military junta has announced the introduction of the state of emergency in the country. According to the Pinochet regime's Interior Minister Sergio Jarpa, this "preventive" measures is intended to "ensure public order and guarantee security for the population."

The true objectives of the anti-people junta's draconic measure have nothing whatsoever to do with the "guarantee of security" of the Chileans. Quite the contrary, it is intended to give a free hand to the Army and security forces, granting them unlimited powers in suppressing any actions by the Chilean people for the restoration of democracy, against the ruling clique. It is not accidental that the introduction of the state of emergency was announced three days before the beginning of mass demonstrations all over the country within the framework of national protest days. Fearing the mounting wave of popular wrath, Pinochet and his lieutenants have resorted to frantic steps in order to disrupt the planned demonstrations by terror and repression.

U.S. 'ULTIMATUM' 'ECONOMIC BRIBERY' OF MEXICO

LD262351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 26 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 Mar (TASS) -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

Convincing an ally of the correctness of one's arguments was always one of the main tasks of diplomacy. However Directive No 124 on national security, signed by U.S. President Reagan, interprets this generally accepted practice of interstate relations in a very original way.

The American weekly NEWSWEEK, reporting on the content of this document, remarks that the head of the Washington administration instructed the State Department to draft "an informative and diplomatic plan to convince" the Mexican Government of the need to support U.S. policy in Central America. Moreover, according to the weekly, a decision was made to deliver a virtual ultimatum to Mexico: Either it will take Washington's side in this region, or it will completely forfeit U.S. economic support.

As Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid stressed at a press conference for foreign journalists in February, the U.S. Government must understand that military interference only worsens problems, making them more complicated not only for Central America but also for the whole American Continent. Socioeconomic development, he said, cannot be achieved by military means or by whipping up international tension.

This kind of principled stand in defense of the sovereignty of states and the right of peoples to self-determination, which has earned Mexico well-deserved authority in the international sphere, clearly does not suit the White House. And it wants to use the economic difficulties of a neighboring country to try to impose -- by means of bribery and pressure -- a foreign policy line which suits it. Such methods have been applied by the present administration previously. Suffice it to recall the recent imposition of additional duties on a number of Mexican goods and other discriminatory measures by the United States, aimed at undermining the Mexican economy.

Now, as the aforementioned presidential directive makes clear, it is intended to make this approach to Mexico by the White House almost the main direction of relations with the neighboring country. It cannot be called "good-neighborly" with the best will in the world.

BRAZILIAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO U.S. VIEWED

LD211157 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] Washington March 21 TASS -- The official visit by Antonio Chaves de Mendonca, vice-president of Brazil, to Washington has produced no concrete results. In fact he failed to attain anything at his meetings with President Reagan and other high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration except for an expression of ostentatious "sympathy" with the acute financial and economic problems now faced by Brazil.

Meanwhile, most of these problems are generated by the openly selfish policy of the United States and the U.S.-dominated international financial institutions. Specialists attribute, for instance, the fact that Brazil's gross national product is shrinking for the fourth consecutive year primarily to those measures of rigid economy, which the International Monetary Fund imposes on Brazil, making the granting of loans and credits conditional on them. It is pointed out here that during his meetings in Washington Chaves de Mendonca bluntly told representatives of the U.S. Administration that the "recipes" prescribed by the International Monetary Fund ruin the Brazilian economy.

Officials accompanying the vice-president said, however, that the latter had to hear out in reply empty phrases. It is highly symptomatic that the official announcement on the results of the meetings between Chaves de Mendonca and President Reagan, released by the White House, did not even mention those problems in the resolution of which the guest from Brazil has hoped for effective U.S. aid.

ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM231019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Bolivar Valladares Rueda, ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 20 March.

Following the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches, V.V. Kuznetsov and B. Valladares held a friendly conversation which was attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

PRESIDIUM, DOMINICAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES

PM231028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a cable to President Salvador Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic conveying congratulations on the occasion of the National Day -- the 140th anniversary of the proclamation of the Dominican Republic's independence -- and also wishing the Dominican people peace and well-being.

In the reply cable the president of the Dominican Republic thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the congratulatory message.

AMEND RSFSR STATE SECRETS, MILITARY SERVICE LAWS

WA191540 Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR in Russian No 5, 2 Feb 84 pp 131-134

[Amendments to RSFSR Code of Criminal Law]

[Text] No 5 (1319) Article 168

Section I

Ukase of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet

[Article] 168: The Introduction of Changes and Additions to the RSFSR Criminal and Criminal-Proceedings Codes

In conformity with Ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme, dated 13 December 1983, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions to Certain Acts of USSR Criminal Legislation," and 11 January 1984, "The Introduction of Changes and Additions to Certain USSR Legislative Acts Dealing with Criminal Responsibility and Criminal Legal Proceedings," the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

I. The introduction into the RSFSR Criminal Code (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR, 1960, No 40, Article 591; 1962, No 29, Article 449; 1965, No 27, Article 670; 1972, No 26, Article 662; 1973, No 16, Article 352; 1974, No 29, Articles 781, 782; 1982, No 49, Article 1821) of the following changes and additions:

1. Part 2 of Article 7^1 after the words "acts of violence with respect to the chief (Article 242)" is to be supplemented by the words "violation of the statutory rules pertaining to the interrelations among military personnel when there is a lack of relations of subordination among them, and under aggravating circumstances (Article 244, paragraphs 'b' and 'c')".

2. In Article 64:

-- in paragraph "a" the words "to the detriment of the state independence, territorial inviolability, or military might of the USSR" are to be replaced by the words "to the detriment of the sovereignty, territorial inviolability, or state security and defense capability of the USSR";

-- in paragraph "b" the words "is not subject to" are to be replaced by the words "is freed from."

3. The first paragraph of Article 68 is to be stated in the following version:

"The perpetration, with the purpose of weakening the Soviet state, of explosions, fires, or other actions aimed at the mass destruction of persons, the causing of bodily harm, or any harm to their health, at the destruction or damaging of enterprises, structures, transportation systems, means of communication, or other state or public property, or the perpetration for the same purpose of mass poisonings or the spreading of epidemics and epizootics."

4. In Article 70:

-- in part 1 the words "of literature of the same content" are to be replaced by the words "in written, printed, or other form of works of the same content";

-- the first paragraph of part 2 is to be stated in the following version:

"The same actions, perpetrated with the use of the monetary means or other material assets obtained from foreign organizations or persons acting in the interests of those organizations, or by a person who was previously convicted for especially dangerous state crimes, or those perpetrated during wartime."

5. The Code is to be supplemented by Article 76^1 with the following content:

"Article 76^1. The Transmission to Foreign Organizations of Information That Constitutes an Official Secret.

"The transmission, or the collection with the purpose of transmitting, to foreign organizations or their representatives of economic, scientific-technical, or other information that constitutes an official secret, by a person to whom that information was entrusted for official or work reasons or to whom that information has become known by other means, --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom [imprisonment] for a period of up to three years or by corrective labor for a period of up to two years.

"The same actions, which have caused major property damage to state or public organizations, or which have resulted in other grave consequences --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to eight years."

6. Article 77^1 is to be supplemented by a new part with the following content:

"Persons who are serving punishment in the form of deprivation of freedom and who are terrorizing, in places of deprivation of freedom, convicts who have taken the path of correction, or who perpetrate attacks on the administrative personnel, or those persons who organize for those purposes criminal groupings or participate actively in those groupings --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from three to eight years."

This part is to be considered part 1 of the present article.

The first paragraph of Article 77^1 is to be stated in the following version:

"Especially dangerous repeat offenders, as well as persons who have been sentenced for grave crimes, who have perpetrated acts stipulated by part 1 of the present article."

This paragraph is to be considered the first paragraph of part 2 of the present article.

The second paragraph of Article 77^1 is to be considered the second paragraph of part 2 of the present article.

7. Article 78, after the word "weapon," is to be supplemented by the word "ammunition."

8. Article 83, after part 1, is to be supplemented by a new part with the following content:

"The same actions, perpetrated repeatedly --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from two to five years."

Part 2 is to be considered part 3.

9. The first paragraph of part 2 of Article 88 is to be stated in the following version:

"The same acts, perpetrated by a person who was previously sentenced for the crimes stipulated by the present article; or speculation in currency assets or securities in large-scale amounts."

10. Part 1 of Article 237, after the word "educational," is to be supplemented by the words "or verification-related."

11. Article 243 and 244 are to be stated in the following version:

"Article 243. The Insulting of a Chief by a Subordinate or a Subordinate by a Chief.

"The insulting of a chief by a subordinate, or of a subordinate by a chief, with an act of violence --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from six months to five years.

"Article 244. The Violation of the Statutory Rules Governing the Interrelationships Among Military Personnel When There Is a Lack of Relations of Subordination Among Them.

"a) The violation of the statutory rules governing the interrelationships among military personnel when there is a lack of relations of subordination among them, which violation was expressed in the inflicting of beatings or other violence --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to two years;

"b) the same act, perpetrated with respect to several persons, or which has caused the victim less serious or light bodily harm --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to five years [as published];

"c) acts stipulated by paragraphs 'a' and 'b' of the present article, perpetrated by a group of persons, or with the use of weapons, or those which have resulted in grave consequences --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 12 years."

12. In Article 246:

-- paragraph "a", after the words "more than three days," is to be supplemented by the words "but no more than month";

-- paragraph "b" is deemed to be no longer valid;

-- paragraph "c", after the words "more than ten days," is to be supplemented by the words "but no more than a month, or, although also less than ten days, but more than three days, perpetrated repeatedly over the period of a year" and is to be considered paragraph "b";

-- the article is to be supplemented by paragraph "c" with the following content:

"c) acts stipulated by paragraphs 'a' and 'b' of the present article, if the absence without leave has lasted more than one month --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from three to seven years";

-- paragraph "d" is to be stated in the following version:

"d) acts stipulated by paragraphs 'a' and 'b' of the present article, committed during wartime, if the absence without leave has lasted more than 24 hours --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from five to ten years."

13. The Code is to be supplemented by Article 251^1 with the following content:

"Article 251^1. Violation of the Rules for Handling Weapons, or Substances and Objects That Represent Increased Danger for Bystanders.

"a) The violation of the rules for handling weapons, or for handling ammunition, or explosive, radioactive, or other substances and objects that represent increased danger for bystanders, which violation has caused the inflicting of bodily harm on a victim --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years";

"b) the same act that has caused the infliction of bodily harm on several persons or the death of a victim --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from one year to ten years'

"c) an act stipulated by paragraph 'a' of this article, which has caused the death of several persons or other grave consequences --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from three to 15 years."

14. Article 255 is to be stated in the following version:

"Article 255. The Violation of the Statutory Rules Governing Sentry Duty

"a) The violation of the statutory rules governing sentry (watch) duty and the orders and instructions that have been issued in development of those rules --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years;

"b) The same crime, with mitigating circumstances --

"-- results in the application of the rules in the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces;

"c) the act stipulated by paragraph 'a' of this article, which has resulted in harmful consequences, for the prevention of which the particular sentry (watch) was assigned --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from one year to ten years;'

"d) the violation of the statutory rules governing the conducting of patrols, which violation has resulted in harmful consequences for the prevention of which the particular patrol was assigned --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to five year;

"e) the acts stipulated by paragraphs 'a' and 'd' of the present article, which have been perpetrated during wartime or in a combat situation --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from two to seven years;

"f) the act stipulated by paragraph 'c' of the present article, which has been perpetrated during wartime or in a combat situation --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from three to 10 years or by capital punishment."

15. The first paragraph of paragraph "a" of article 257 is to be stated in the following version:

"a) The violation of the rules for the performance of combat duty (combat service) involving the prompt detection and repelling of a sudden attack on the Soviet Union, or involving the defense and guaranteeing of the security of the USSR."

16. Article 260 is to be stated in the following version:

"Article 260. Abuse of Authority, the Exceeding of Authority, or Malfeasance.

"a) The abuse, by a chief of an official, of his authority or official position, the exceeding of authority or official powers, or malfeasance, if those acts were perpetrated regularly or for selfish reasons or other reasons of personal self-interest, or if they have caused substantial harm --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to five years;

"b) the same acts, which have caused grave consequences --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from three to ten years;

"c) the acts stipulated by paragraphs 'a' and 'b' of the present article, which have been perpetrated during wartime or in combat situation --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from five to 15 years or by capital punishment."

17. The Code is to be supplemented by Article 260^1 with the following content:

"Article 250^1. A Negligent Attitude Toward the Performance of Duty

"a) A negligent attitude on the part of a chief or an official to the performance of duty, which attitude has caused substantial harm --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to three years;

"b) the same act, with mitigating circumstances --

"results in the application of the rules of the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces;

"c) the act stipulated by paragraph 'a' of the present article, and which has caused serious consequences --

"is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of up to seven years;

"d) the acts stipulated by paragraphs 'a' and 'c' of the present article, which have been perpetrated during wartime or in a combat situation --

"are punished by deprivation of freedom for a period of from three to ten years."

II. Part 3 of Article 126 of the RSFSR Criminal-Proceedings Code (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR, 1960, No 40, Article 592; 1965, No 50, Article 1243; 1966, No 35, Article 946, No 38, Article 1039; 1970, No 14, Article 256; No 22, Article 442; 1971, No 42, Article 881; 1972, No 51, Article 1207; 1973, No 16, Article 353; No 17, Article 372; 1974, No 29, Article 782; 1975, No 33, Article 699; 1977, No 6, Article 129; No 12, Article 257; No 51, Article 1217; 1978, No 15, Article 410; 1980, No 20, Article 536; 1983, No 32, Article 1153; No 37, Article 1334), after the figure "76," is to be supplemented by the figure "76[1]."

Chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet M. Yasnov

Secretary of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Kh. Neshkov

Moscow, 30 January 1984.

ARMENIAN CP CHIEF DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES VOTERS

GF260552 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 25 Feb 84 pp 1, 3, 4

[Text of speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, during meeting with Armenian electors on 24 February in the Nayirid Scientific Production Association Culture House]

[Text] First of all, allow me to express my deep gratitude to the labor collectives of the enterprises and organizations of Lenin Electoral Okrug in Yerevan, which have nominated me as a deputy candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to those comrades who spoke such praiseworthy words about me. Be assured that I will further devote all my power, knowledge, and expertise for the work of our Leninist party and interests of the people.

The elections of the highest organ of the USSR state are a great event in the public and political life of the Soviet Government.

By analyzing the results of the country's development during the period following the previous elections, it can be truly said today that it was a period of diligent work, creative discoveries, and efforts for the fulfillment of the great and complicated tasks set by the party. As it is noted in the statement of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed to Soviet citizens and all electors, the party's adopted course is being unswervingly fulfilled, and new successes have been achieved in economic and cultural construction. The moral and political unity of the Soviet public has further strengthened and our motherland has become richer and more powerful.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government continue to implement the Leninist foreign policy, and along with the fraternal socialist countries, continue to wage a struggle for the preservation of peace and the end of the nuclear crisis.

Comrades, prior to the elections, our party and Soviet people bore a heavy loss. A prominent political and governmental worker, devoted patriot, a loyal Leninist, and untiring combatant of peace and communism, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, has died. During the painful days of mourning, the unshakable unity of the party and people was once again displayed.

The firmness of the party's Leninist course was affirmed with new power by the Extraordinary Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on 13 February which unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, prominent worker of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum, which was held in an atmosphere of unanimity and togetherness, set the course of the domestic and foreign policies of the party. Its decisions were warmly approved by the communists and all the Soviet people.

The preelection campaign in the country is proceeding under the slogan of "Further develop socialist democracy, strengthen the communists and nonparty bloc, consolidate the workers' struggle for the fulfillment of the resolutions of the party's 26th congress and those of the November 1982 and June and December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and fulfill and overfulfill the current year and the overall 5-year plan targets."

At the work collectives' meetings, okrug preelection conferences, and meetings between the deputy candidates and electors, discussions were held on what has been done and what should be done toward the tasks set by the party for economic and socialist development, the communist education of the masses, and the strengthening of organization, discipline, and law and order everywhere. Many valuable propositions have been made and advice given aimed at improving the work in different sectors of production and public life.

The life of Soviet Armenia, as in the life of the entire country, over the past 5 years was full of great public and political events. That period was characterized by the devoted struggle of the working class, kolkhoz villagers, and public intellectuals to achieve new heights in communist construction and the implementation of the party's splendid plans. The capital of our republic, Yerevan, was awarded with the Lenin prize. That is the result of the workers' struggle and we can proudly point out that during those years our republic took a new confident step. The dynamic growth of all the national economy sectors and the elevation of culture and people's welfare were secured.

During the past 5 years, the growth of national revenue was 34.5 percent. The production volume of industrial output has increased by 36 percent. The comparative percentage of the highest category output in the overall commodity output volume of 1983 was 19.5 percent against that of 12.7 percent in 1978.

Transport and communications have further developed. The Ichevan-Razdhan railway is being constructed successfully. The length of the general purpose motor transportation roads has increased. New air communications links have been opened. The chain of communications enterprises, radio broadcasts, and television relays has expanded and the capacity of the urban and rural telephone stations has increased.

A big capital investment project has been implemented. On the basis of all financing sources, 25.2 percent more fixed capital has been commissioned during the 1979-1983 period than in the previous 5 years. Many new factories, firms, and various production installations have been constructed and the capabilities of an entire range of associations and enterprises have been expanded. Many social, cultural, and public installations have been commissioned.

Among them are the Arpa-Sevan water pipeline, the Razdhan machine construction factory, the Armenian nuclear powerplant, the Yerevan subway, the Zvardnots, Erepuni, and Shirak airports, the Megri-Kacharan highway, the Masis-Nurnus railway and bridge with its complicated structure, the sports section of Dzidzernakapert sports and concerts complex, and other important projects in which the entire republic takes pride.

The agriculture workers have also achieved success. They are constantly fulfilling the tasks set by the party to intensify agricultural production and covert it to a highly developed economic sector.

Over the past 5 years, the average annual volume of gross agricultural output compared to the previous period has increased by 16 percent. Meat production (on the hoof weight) has increased 25 percent, that of eggs by 45.4 percent, and milk by 15.6 percent. The production volume of feed, grape, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, and other agricultural crops have increased considerably.

The efforts of the agricultural workers should particularly be noted because over recent years they were obliged to work under adverse climatic conditions. As it is known, over the past 4 years, the republic faced two seasonal crisis which resulted in great loss to agriculture.

During the past 5 years, social development issues have also been solved successfully and a further raise in the material and cultural standard of living of the people has been secured. A total of 84,400 residences were constructed, which meant an improvement in the housing conditions for about 540,000 people or that of every sixth inhabitant. Public schools with a total of 100,200 student places have been commissioned in addition to preschool establishments with 31,500 places, hospitals with 2,740 beds, and polyclinics for 6,746 consultations per shift.

The real income of each citizen of the republic has increased by 16.8 percent and the average monthly wages of the workers and employees has increased by 13.5 percent. Trade and consumer services have further developed. During the past 5 years, the consumption of industrial and food products per capita has increased and the commodity structure has improved.

Continuous work has been carried out in the area of the population's health care and the organization of their leisure. The number of places in the sanatoriums, motels, leisure houses, and tourist centers have increased, in which about 556,000 people have been treated and vacationed. Public education, science, and culture have developed successfully. The number of the students in various education sectors has increased by 19 percent compared to 1978. The number of scientific workers in the republic has increased by 24 percent. The chain of cultural and educational establishments has expanded.

Soviet Armenian literature and art have been enriched with new creations, which reflect true life and establish the ideals of our socialist public.

All these have been achieved by the patriotic work of our amazing workers, the expanded and fruitful activities of the Armenian Communist Party, and the organizational and political work of the party, soviet, trade unions, Komsomol and economic organs.

The creative diligent work of the republic's workers has been crowned with their victories in all-union socialist emulation. Due to the achievement of high results in emulation and the successful fulfillment of the 1983 state plan for economic and social development, the Armenian SSR once again for the eighth consecutive time was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Order of the Red Banner.

The Red Banner is the victory of those who have worked hard and contributed their knowledge and efforts to develop the republic and our great motherland. That achievement will always be part of the republic's history and will become a new vivid page in our socialist development. Allow me, respectable comrades to congratulate, on behalf of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, all those in this hall and all Armenian workers on the occasion of that victory, as we move toward the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said that the successes are notable, but the party teaches us to assess achievements and to see the mistakes, shortcomings, and loose ends in our work. Any achievement should be viewed as a good base for economic and cultural construction to achieve new and higher levels and fulfill the decisions of the party's 26th congress and that of the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

We have many tasks in the future. Through diligent work the production powers should be raised to new qualified standards and the party's course for the intensification of production should be implemented more constantly, economy efficiency should be raised, and the Soviet people's material and moral needs should be better satisfied.

Throughout the implementation of this large-scale project, is is important to preserve the achieved pace and the general atmosphere of practical solution of set tasks, unswervingly raise the standard of economic administration by the party and government, actively develop positive ideas and transmit a stable nature to them. Thus, the resolutions of the December 1983 and February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums are aimed at the accomplishing of this task and gearing work toward achieving prosperity for the Soviet motherland.

The success of all great work depends on organization, law and order, discipline, and knowledge by the masses. And you know very well what good influence the party's initiatives had in that regard on production affairs and our entire public life and the people's disposition.

The strengthening of discipline and law and order everywhere should always be at the center of our attention. This work should be done constantly and a greater momentum should be given to it.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted: "The issues of organization and law and order are of principled nature to us. Two approaches cannot exist in this regard. Disorganization and irresponsibility not only result in great material expenses for the public but inflict serious social and moral losses. We, the communists and the millions of Soviet people understand this very well. And at the same time, it is standard that the measures taken by the party to raise work, production, planning, and state discipline and to strengthen socialist legitimacy have achieved a true popular approval."

By positively appreciating the general work carried out in the republic toward the strengthening of discipline and law and order, we must however say that we have not achieved it in every location and in each work collective. This is apparent by the fact that in a range of work collectives of industry, construction, agriculture, transport, trade and other national economic sectors have not secured the fulfillment of their targets.

Currently, under extremely tense international conditions -- as it was noted by the 1983 CPSU Central Committee December Plenum -- the unswerving fulfillment of state plans is not only the task of each Soviet citizen and work collective but their patriotic duty. This, comrades, should be understood by everybody without exception. It is necessary to make the obligatory fulfillment of plans and the unconditional achievement of projected targets the core of our work.

The continuous elevation of production efficiency, labor production, and quality of output, the maximum use of the existing production capabilities, the economizing of all types of resources, the speedup of scientific and technical progress, improvement of production organization, and perfection of the management of the economy and our entire economic mechanism are our main targets in the economic sectors, and we must obstinately fulfill them and let no difficulty prevent us from doing so.

All these progressive factors should always be at the center of attention of the work collectives and their party organizations and all the party and state management sectors. Each of these issues are in themselves a serious problem which require responsible attitudes, qualified solutions, and diligent work.

The main thing today is to accelerate the growth of production efficiency. And that cannot be achieved without the constant growth of labor productivity, which should be supported by the speedup of scientific and technical progress, better organization of production and labor and a raise in workers' qualifications.

However, we are not fully utilizing the reserves to raise labor productivity. Last year, many industrial enterprises did not secure the fulfillment of that important indicator. There are many who are undertaking low plan targets and are "favorably" overfulfilling them. It is necessary to make that criticism today to many construction organizations, transportation, agriculture, and other enterprises.

It is also impossible to secure the growth of production efficiency without raising the standard of management, fully using all existing production capabilities, economically consuming all types of resources, and reducing the primary costs of production output and the work being carried out. There are some enterprises and organizations in various sectors of the republic's national economy where the primary costs of production and work is high. In this regard, the agricultural situation is striking. During this year's Armenian Communist Party Central Committee January Plenum, serious criticism was addressed to a number of rayons and farms where proper attention is not being paid to wise and profitable management and the economical consumption of the means of production, resulting in a low standard of production and increases in the primary costs of production. Was it not for these reasons that 8 kolkhozes and 90 sovkhozes of the republic achieved losses last year?

We must also say that 14 organizations of the republic's Industrial Construction Ministry and 4 Rural Construction Ministry organizations did not secure the fulfillment of the planned profits.

The CPSU Central Committee December 1983 Plenum set the task to raise labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and reduce the primary cost of production output by an additional 0.5 percent. This is the demand of the party and should be fulfilled by the workers of each national economy sector. We are confident that the industrial workers of the Lenin rayon, who have always made valuable contributions to the economic development of the republic, will be among the leading units in this work and will be an example of high productive economical work.

It is important for each production collective to constantly improve its work, efficiently use the existing production potential, undertake concrete measures for the economical consumption of raw materials, substances, and fuel and energy resources, achieve high and qualified denominators, further actively and energetically implement the achievements of science and technology and outstanding experiences, and use more fully the great capabilities of the team method of work organization. By following the example of the outstanding enterprises of the country, each work location should ensure the achievement of highly productive and qualified work by each worker, expert, and employee.

It is necessary to endeavor to achieve greater consistency and growth in the quality of output. Our goal is to produce necessary quantities without fail. I reiterate, without fail -- there should be high quality production output.

It is indisputable that the production of goods with high technical and economic indicators and corresponding to the best modern samples depends on raising the technical standard of production, modernization of equipment, implementation of contemporary technological processes, and raising the qualifications of workers. However, this also requires conscientiousness, qualified work, and discipline of quality.

High quality is a unique synthesis of a high standard of technique and technology, high expertise, and the qualifications of a worker -- his knowledge, diligence, responsibility, conscientiousness, and patriotism. That is why each worker should have the attitude of working in a competent way and discipline should become one of the most important characteristics of his socialist life.

Continuous and active efforts should be made in all enterprises to raise the quality and technical standard of output. Whatever is produced by us should only be of high quality, exquisite and in high demand everywhere, whether it is a machine tool, footwear, a computer, sewn materials, construction material, or agricultural provisions. Our output is our unique trademark and that must create in everybody and everywhere a feeling of gratitude toward its creators, the workers of the republic.

Providing the population with high-demand goods, expanding the varieties and raising the quality is particularly significant work. We have great capability to solve that important issue. However, this capability is currently not being used as needed. Let us say that the enterprises are beginning to produce one type of product and are not assimilating any new types of product after that. There are also enterprises that never engage in the production of public consumer goods. Let us note that there are such enterprises also in your rayon.

For example, is it difficult to organize in our republic the production of the most simple goods, such as baby's high chairs, soap dishes, watering pots, rolling pins, metal hangers, door chains, shoe laces, and so forth?

In the next few years we must make an effort in order that the republic's enterprises, particularly the "A" group all-union enterprises, notably expand the volume of consumer goods production.

The quality of our produced consumer goods should be the highest so that the purchaser will give preference to it. Our shoemakers were able to achieve such a quality that a trade shop was opened in our republic's capital where the products of "Masis" association are being sold. The workers and specialists of "Hayelectraluys" association secured the preparation of high-quality chandeliers for our opera theatre, Aram Khachaturyan Concert Hall, and the subway stations. Finally we succeeded in organizing the work in a way that the variety of local children's goods at the shops increased.

We must appreciate the work of the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry workers, who have undertaken with personal efforts the preparation of armchairs for the sports and concerts complex.

Comrades, all these things are good. However, it is necessary to strive for more, organize the production of large assortment, tasteful, unique, modern and high-quality goods in quantities to satisfy the population's demand. We are certainly able to achieve that. However, it is necessary to undertake that work seriously and display a greater responsibility and work more diligently and constantly.

It is necessary to endeavor for high quality also in construction. The defective practice of commissioning buildings with shortcomings has not ended. Such irresponsibility cannot be tolerated. There is also a lot to be done in improving the planning of apartment blocks and their architectural structure.

Is it not a fact that we know how to build in a way to be admired by people? An example of such construction is the sports and concerts complex, the architects and construction workers of which were hailed by the entire republic. We must organize the work in a way that each building becomes an adornment of Yerevan, and of each city and residential area. If the builder highly appreciates the honor of his work he should give joy to the people through the completion and handling of the construction.

No concessions can be made to anyone regarding the question of quality. The local soviets shoulder a great responsibility here. Their executive committees should be unshakable in this question, actively engage in the improvement of the construction organization, and raise its quality.

As there was already a talk on construction, let us note that the solution of the questions regarding the construction of the center of the republic's capital is being unallowably postponed. This was also noted at the party organization conference in the capital. Yerevan is growing at a fast pace, leaving many unsolved architectural problems. There are main outlines, plans, and proposals without final solution for the construction of the city's center. For example, for how many years can the design of the (?Kond) be reviewed? Is our architectural mind unable to answer this question? It is necessary to finally start work after all the talking and quarrelling. It seems to us that the (?Kond) should be the most attractive and unique corner of the capital with no similar beauty, architectural expression, taste and variety of services.

It is already time to undertake concrete measures to correct the Razdhan channel, despite the Dzizernakaperd and surrounding areas.

That channel should be a great vacation zone for Yerevan citizens from the city's southern borders up to the Yerevan lake and including the Dekaprud hill. In creating an active vacation complex here, the maximum preservation of its natural conditions is a necessity, and is particularly important for our capital. Is it not fortunate that the people can find the arms of nature in a short time and breathe the clear air of Razdhan River banks? It is also necessary to convert that corner granted by nature into a center of rest and enjoyment for Yerevan children and a unique world of fairy-tale wonders.

We note satisfactorily the constant efforts of the capital's party organization and Yerevan Gorkom and City Soviet Executive Committee toward the reformation of the city. Certainly our rayon circles, party raykoms, and rayon executive committees make their contribution here. However, that contribution is currently not as it should be considering the existing capabilities. Not all party raykoms and rayon soviets are fully using the powers of industrial enterprises and other organizations in the territories of the rayons.

Each raykom and rayon executive committee must take the most active measures in order to ensure that the rayon is looked after, is clean and adorned with small architectural construction. The good sanitary condition of the city should include the entire urban area and each courtyard, and street, not only the main roads. The responsibility of the enterprises and organization leaders should be raised, not only with regard to personal territories, but also for the establishment of law, order, and cleanliness in the surroundings.

Our Yerevan is reforming and becoming more beautiful. Much work is being carried out in order to considerably improve the living and working conditions of its residents. That is also the purpose of our adopted decision on limiting the growth of the city population, which allows further fast care of the people's residential needs and quick elimination of barracks and tottering houses.

Along with the expansion of residential construction and the chain of social and cultural installations, measures are being implemented to improve urban economy, housing and municipal services, transport work, and traffic safety.

Underground passages, new streets, roads, and bridges are being constructed. Passenger transportation of the city is being modernized, new bus and trolley roads are being opened, which allow the improvement of transportation services to Yerevan citizens and particularly to the residents of northeastern microrayons, Erepuni and Avan.

The construction of the subway is underway. Soon "Oktemberyan," "Shengavit," and "Spandaryan" stations will be commissioned and the sky-blue trains will reach to the center of your rayon. Its lines will also reach Shagumyan Rayon, Achapnyak, and the lamp factory.

Soon our capital will be decorated with the wonderful cascades of fountains at the continuation of Tamanyan Street, with an entire complex of cultural and public installations, the magnificient friendship house to be constructed on the main street, and other magnificent constructions. The construction of the first underground supermarket in our city and its passages in Abovyan Street will soon be completed. Certain reconstructed streets where the characteristics of old Yerevan will be recreated will soon become the prominent corners of the city.

Efforts are being made to improve the water and heat supply and reform and increase the greenery of the city.

Naturally, as before, we pay great attention to the development of Yerevan industry, the improvement of its structure, and elimination of certain productions. That entire work should be carried out on scientific bases and with great consideration for state interests, the dimensions of the republic's national economy, and unconditionally coupled with the initiatives of environment protection. As has been noticed, clear air and water are not only a sign of the city's welfare but also proof of a healthy economy.

We must further beautify Leninakan, Kirovakan, Dilizhan, Kafan, Goris, Sevan, Stepanavan, Kamo, Oktemberyan, Artashat, Chrarentzavan, and other cities and rayons of the republic, which should be developed and built in a way to maintain their unique characteristics. Everything constructed here must bear the mark of the socialist era and our national architecture and should be in complete harmony with the already formed architectural ensembles and surrounding nature. The same should be said about our villages. The loss of their rural characteristics, beauty and charm cannot be allowed.

Many public buildings, schools, clubs, hospitals, social houses, firms, livestock complexes, and other intallations of economic significance are being constructed in our villages. However, not everywhere are they being coupled with the apartment blocks in a planned way or in a way which projects architectural unity. The apartment blocks are not being suitably constructed for our modern villages and are often being deployed without system, charm, and good appearance. It is time for each residence of the republic to be designed in such a way that it is an integral part of the entire construction area.

It is also necessary to carry out cooperative residential construction not only in Yerevan, Leninakan, and Korovakan cities but also in the republic's medium and small cities and rayon centers.

Our party raykoms and rayon soviet executive committees should further actively engage in questions dealing with the social development of the cities, rayons, and residences and create the best conditions for living, working and cultural recreation.

Particular attention should be paid to improving the transportation, trade, social, medical, and other service sectors, and the water supply of our cities and residences should be purified. This requires substantial work, which should be full of a sensitive attitude toward the people.

The local party and soviet organs should constantly strengthen the relation with the masses. Listen to the proposals of the work collectives, implement the advice of the electors on time, and respond sensitively to the proposals and remarks of the workers, residents, letters, and applications.

Comrades, the future economic and social development plans of Soviet Armenia are aimed at the dynamic development of economy and culture, raising the people's welfare, and increasing the republic's contribution to the solution of union problems.

We will henceforth constantly fulfill our course for the perfection of national economy branches, particularly the industrial structure, by taking into consideration during their development the natural factors that moderate economic growth and the interests of environmental protection. The industrial branches which characterize scientific and technical progress and the productions using less material, energy, and water will be the primary ones to develop.

The work to improve the distribution of production powers and further development and perfection of production and social infrastructure of the republic's cities and rayons will continue.

We will further create new production and industrial enterprise branches in the small cities, outskirts, rayon centers, and mountainous and premountainous rayons, unconditionally taking into consideration the further development interests of the other national economy branches, particularly agriculture. As before, constant attention will be paid to the implementation of comprehensive scientific, technical, social, and economic plans aimed at the solution of the national economic and territorial development problems.

In the future we must further constantly engage in questions of social and cultural development of the rural locations, particularly the mountainous and premountainous regions; actively contribute to the creation of corresponding social infrastructure there; and consolidate the rural population in the localities. This should be one of our most important tasks. It is not possible to be comfortable when people are leaving the land and when villages are emptying. We must resort to the most practical steps to keep the villagers in their locations, link the people of land to the land, and make the villager return to his noble work.

Due to the measures of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government, over the recent years success has been achieved to halt considerably the migration of the villagers. In individual regions inter-flow is being noticed. However, the work done is only the beginning. In this regard, it is necessary to actively engage in the expansion of construction in the villages, the creation of necessary good conditions for the cultural development of the rural population, raise the work standard of medical establishments, expand the trade and consumer services chain, and radically improve the work of preparing cadres for the villages.

A particular concern is the faster replenishment of the ranks of rural intellectuals. In accordance with the decision of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, places will be allocated for the rural districts in a number of institutes and outstanding rural youths will be admitted into agricultural technical colleges. The local party and soviet organs should wisely make use of these means by solving the important problem of their region regarding the preparation of highly qualified specialists.

Along with raising production in recently cultivated land, it is necessary to fully utilize each piece of land. Our soil is a difficult one and its cultivation requires substantial work and capital investments; and our socialist government is allocating the means. The main point is the efficient use and the achievement of faster results. The expansion, preservation, and efficient use of land resources should be a subject of our concern.

If we want to realize our plans to further raise agriculture, we are obliged to keep the solution of all these problems at the center of our attention. Through the intensification of agricultural production we can considerably increase the production of food provisions and make a worthy contribution in the work of fulfilling the Food Program. It is necessary to aim all efforts toward achieving maximum crop yield from each hectare of land and increase the production of livestock provisions in a stable way.

The rational usuage of water resources is also a very important question for us. As it is known, our republic has little water and this requires us to use water in the maximum economical way along with expanding the search for water resources.

Substantial water losses are being permitted in agriculture, industry, and municipal sectors. The ending of those losses is the primary task of the local soviets. Our citizens should possess the psychology of conserving water.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted a decision regarding the improvement of water supply to the republic's cities and villages, and the fulfillment of this decision is the work of all of us.

As you know, in recent years, substantial work has been carried out in the republic to improve the protection of the environment. A number of harmful production activities have been closed down, concrete steps have been taken to preserve the cleanliness of air, lakes, and reservoirs, and various environmental protection proceedings have been held. The work in this direction is being continued and substantial means are being allocated for that purpose. However, we are trying to solve certain important issues with insufficient energy and consistency.

It is necessary to accelerate the construction of the hydrotechnical structures complex to direct part of the Lake Vorotan flow toward Lake Sevan in order to solve the problem of supplying more water to the lake.

It is necessary to make more energetic and active efforts to halt the pollution of the lake which unfortunately is being carried out badly. The Academy of Sciences, the Ministries of Housing and Municipal Services, Health and Agriculture, and corresponding organizations should implement serious processes to end the pollution of the lake with industrial and consumer residues and mineral fertilizers and pesticides.

The pollution of the river as well as poaching in this location are due to the disunity of the operations of the various supervising and administrative organizations. It is time to create a flexible system for the protection of Lake Sevan and the rational use of its resources.

There are still many enterprises and organizations that are not taking active measures to reduce the release of harmful substances into the atmosphere, and they are continuing to pollute the lakes and the reservoirs with production residues. The thing which cannot be forgiven is that nobody stops them or requires that they answer for their actions. The local soviets have serious work in this regard. They should keep the above problems at the center of their attention and persistently and continuously solve them. Our people's deputies should be more demanding and active regarding the implementation of state law and other legislative acts regarding the preservation of soil, nature, and natural resources.

Our scientific establishments are obliged to actively participate in the solution of economic, social, ecological, production and other questions, and we expect more than that from science. It is called on to expand our creative capabilities and become one of the decisive powers in achieving new standards of progress.

Today, we have the real means to set this task before science. I believe this task is not only real but altogether a heavy one. Is not the republic's scientific, technical, and intellectual potential substantial? Thus, we have the right to expect appropriate compensation and new qualified results which bring about basic changes in scientific and technical progress, in economic intensification, and in production efficiency.

The fulfillment of the party's economic policy and that of the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the implementation of the economic, social, and cultural development plans will further be the main task of the republic's party and soviet organs, each party organization and work collective. We must all work creatively, be enterprising and confidently look for ways to improve our entire work. It is necessary to encourage and stir the workers' initiatives and discoveries, establish operationalism, responsibility, organization and law and order. All this secures the success of work and our progress.

Comrade K.S. Demirchyan continued by saying: Our creative plans with their lofty aims are wonderful. The higher the social and creative activity of the masses, the better and more productive their work, the deeper they are aware of their historic mission in the struggle waged to fulfill the party's supreme targets, the more successful will the implementation of those plans be.

The entire expertise of constructing a new life is being affirmed in our country. When people deeply comprehend the party's policy and accept it as their vital work the paces of our progress will also grow. The party's most important power source has always been the civil activity of the workers and their approach as owners to the production affairs and public life problems.

The forming of a new man and the achievement of his ideological and moral growth has always been and will always be at the center of the attention of the republic's party organizations.

Our important task is to create high political culture in all our people, educate them to be educated combatants struggling for the ideals of communism, who know their responsibility toward the public, do their work duties conscientiously, struggle for the fulfillment of the party's plans, and are ready to defend the achievements of socialism.

The education of workers with the spirit of patriotism and internationalism has always been and will be a most significant matter for us. Its basic target is to actively contribute to the further consolidation of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet people, deepen the love and respect toward the great Russian people and all the Soviet peoples, and create unlimited devotion of the people toward our socialist motherland.

It is necessary to more actively use the educational potential of socialist emulation. In undertaking socialist obligations the work collectives should take particular care to totally fulfill them on schedule, secure a high standard of work in the various economic regions of the country, and the correct delivery of output to various rayons. This is our international duty as well as the means to educate workers in patriotism and internationalism.

In the ideological, political, and educational work carried out by us, particular attention is paid to enhancing the communist outlook and supreme civil characteristics in youths, who in the future will take the main responsibility for the country's fate and will continue our work and struggle in the name of the full victory of the Soviet public's supreme ideals.

The care for the youths' education is the concern of the entire public. However, the important role to be played here will be the academic and scholastic collectives and their party and Komsomol organizations. They can be greatly helped by the party, war and work veterans, each one of whom is able to become an instructor to our boys and girls by conveying to them personal ideological conviction, vital expertise, and a readiness to devotedly serve socialism.

The unity of the youths' education should be secured at the schools and the vocational and technical institutes and everything should be done so that each graduate achieves a work specialization and becomes ready for work profitable to the public. The future reform in the public education and specialization schools will contribute to this. It is the task of all national education circles to reach a point where our boys and girls acquire rich and large-scale knowledge, become well-bred and dilligent, possess active positions and large intellectual horizons, fully master the mother tongue and Russian language, be physically fit, and ready to accomplish their holy duty to defend the motherland.

In order to bring up a healthy and strong generation it is necessary to give large momemtum to the physical education of the children and adolescents, expand the mass physical culture movement, and convert each school, academy, and courtyard into a unique center for the development of that work. The local soviets of people's deputies have a lot to do here.

As we said, the basic circle for the education of the youths is the collective, first the educational, and then the working one. However, the huge role of the family cannot be forgotten. Is it not that the child takes from his family the first lessons on patriotism and morality? Those lessons are decisive sometimes because they penetrate very deep into his spirit. Herein lies the exceptional responsibility of the parents to shape the human and moral characteristics of their children.

Is it possible not to consider the influence on the child of the building and courtyards where he lives and grows up? In the past, when the majority of Yerevan citizens lived in narrow houses within large courtyards there was a warm relation, unity, and mutual help among the neighbors. The happiness and worries were often shared. This warmth has been transferred to newly constructed streets and buildings during the extensive development of Yerevan. That humane and close way of living also creates in the spirits of the children a feeling of good neighborhood and friendship. We must strengthen and develop that good traditon, which is a very precious display of collectivism in our lives. We are inviting attention to this question because in some locations and in big multistory buildings this tradition has died and signs of isolation and self-containment are being noticed. This attitude is having a negative effect on certain children. By growing up shut in the house they are sometimes being infected by microbes of foreignness andare becoming indifferent toward all and whatever is being done outside their houses. Is it possible to consider normal the fact that people living in the same entrance do not recognize each other and sometimes do not even greet each other? Enter their houses and you will see cleanliness and shine while the entrance of the buildings remains uncared for and unattended. If neighbors lived as one family they would care more for the cleanliness of their buildings entrance and courtyard and would advise their children to wash the windows and stairs, and by getting them used to useful work they would teach them to respect the work of the others.

In fact this problem cannot be resolved by decisions. It can only be overcome by diligent and considerate work in each housing location. Extensive propaganda by the television and media on the positive examples and initiatives can be of great use in this regard. Is it not a fact that in the capital, in your district, in Leninakan, Kirovaken, and many other districts with united efforts people are converting their courtyards into well-cared for, flourishing gardens, have prepared beautiful camps for their children, created good conditions for the engagement in sports and physical culture and in the equipped rooms of the same buildings, and so forth?

Certainly, the local soviets and their executive committees and the housing commission have a great role here. They must activate the work toward the establishment of new civil socialist traditions.

Probably all of you remember the "Erepuni-Yerevan" popular celebration held last year. It was well-organized and brought about a feeling of high civilization, pride for the achievements of the genuine city, and a desire to multiply its work glory. It is necessary to make that celebration traditional and popular and convert it to the great day of our country's development and the rebirth of our people in the united Soviet family.

As the establishment of new traditions, ceremonies, and parades is carried out, we must decisively expel bourgeois tendencies from our lives along with everything that is against the Soviet way of life.

We have often said and once again reiterate that only through constant and strict struggle can we uproot negative aspects from our lives. The success of this struggle depends greatly on the active and large encompassing of the masses in it. It is necessary to decisively overcome every type of indifference, neutrality, and baseness in this work.

It is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance everywhere toward all aspects which are alien to our morality. Our ranks should be fully cleared of unworthy and morally unclean elements. No concession can be made toward those who have chosen to cheat the government, violate the norms of socialist morality, perform indecent deeds, and cause material and moral harm to our public. It is necessary to use all means -- social, economic, educational, and administrative -- in the struggle waged against the antipodes of the Soviet way of living.

The internal affairs organs, the procuracy and courts should make the work of revealing the plunderers and bribe-takers more actively and subject them to responsibility without delay. Each usurpation of state or personal possession and bribery should be unveiled and the culprits should be strictly punished.

Comrades, we truly take pride in our Soviet way of life and historic achievements. They were achieved through huge work efforts and struggle of many generations of the Soviet people. Our duty is to further strengthen our great motherland and multiply its material and spiritual riches.

The party has always considered ideological work as an inseparable part of communist construction. The improvement of that work is in mutual dialetic relation to the solution of the ardent questions dealing with the economic, social, and political development of the Soviet public and the consolidation of the bases of the socialist way of life.

As it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum in February, it is impossible to raise the economy to a new qualified standard without the creation of necessary social and ideological grounds for it. Similarly, it is impossible to solve the mature problems of development of socialist knowledge without leaning on firm economic and social policy.

The republic's party organization is constantly improving the ideological, political, and educational work carried out among the masses and is doing everything to ensure that the supreme work of educating the man of the new world is raised to the level of the party's modern demands and that we fully implement the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee resolutions.

The Leninist party is going toward the elections with a concrete plan for communist work and strengthening of peace. It is going toward the elections by forming a close treaty with the nonparty members. That treaty is the embodiment of the unshakable unity of the party and people, the assembly of the socialist public, and the source of the might and progress of the Soviet land.

There is nothing higher and more precious for the CPSU than the interests of the working people. It considers serving the Soviet people and care for their welfare and happiness to be the main significance of its work. It is confidently leading our country toward comprehensive progress and new heights.

At the conclusion, Comrade K.S. Demirchyan said: The workers of our republic, as all the Soviet people, are heading toward the elections with new work successes and are closely assembled around the genuine Leninist party and its Central Committee. They warmly approve and unitedly defend the CPSU and its wise domestic and foreign policy and are full of determination to make a worthy contribution with their devoted work to the further prosperity of our great motherland.

We are confident that on the day of the elections all the electors will once again display their loyalty to the party's course and will vote in favor of the communists and nonparty bloc candidates.

Allow me, dear comrades, to once again express gratitude for nominating me as USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and be assured that I will make every effort to justify that trust.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES ELECTIONS, NEXT TASKS

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[Unattributed report "On the Main Results of Reports and Elections in the Party and on Party Organizations' Tasks"]

[Text] 1. The CPSU Central Committee notes that the reports and elections which have been completed in party organizations were a major sociopolitical event in the life of the party and the country. They involved 1.6 million party groups, shop, and primary organizations, and 4,600 rayon, city, okrug, oblast, and kray party organizations. More than 11.5 million Communists took part in the discussions of the elective party organs' reports.

The report and election campaign proceeded in accordance with the political guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee and demonstrated a further enhancement of the party's leading role, the high level of Communists' consciousness and activeness, the unshakeable unity of the party and the people, their cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee, and their determination to strive tirelessly for the implementation of the Leninist course in domestic and foreign policy. The campaign was a good school for educating Communists and enhancing their vanguard role in society. The Communists' main attention was focused on questions of the activity of party organizations and of their leading organs in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and in improving developed socialism. The results of the work done so far were analyzed in a businesslike and constructive fashion, the accumulated experience was generalized, existing shortcomings and untapped potential were revealed, and future tasks were defined.

The meetings and conferences proceeded in an atmosphere of widespread intraparty democracy, of the Communists' demanding and exacting approach toward each other, and of principled criticism and self-criticism. At these meetings 3 million observations and proposals were made on a broad range of questions pertaining to party work, the development of the economy and culture, and ways to improve Soviet people's working and living conditions and the communist education of the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee deems that the collective discussion and interpretation of practical experience and of the crucial problems of our development, which took place during the report and election meetings, must be utilized with maximum effect to further galvanize internal party life, step up all organizational and political work among the masses, successfully fulfill the Food and Energy Programs and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and increase people's well-being. This is particularly important now when the party is entering the period of direct preparations [neposredstvennaya podgotovka] for its 27th congress.

Each party committee and each party organization must draw practical conclusions from the results of the report and election campaign, use them as the basis in the compilation of immediate and long-term plans of work, and ensure the strict fulfillment of the adopted decisions. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed, it is necessary to advance without halting. To proceed, building upon what has been achieved earlier, cratively enriching it, and focusing collective thought and the energy of Communists, the working class, and the entire people on unsolved tasks and key problems of the present and the future.

It is important now to persistently strive for real and substantial results. It will be according to these results that the party will assess the maturity of leading cadres, and also the work of labor collectives and the achievements of republics, oblasts, and all sectors of the national economy.

2. The reports and elections which have taken place have galvanized party committees into action in providing leadership for the economy and have made it possible to reveal great reserves. It is necessary now to focus the efforts of party organizations, leading cadres, specialists, and labor collectives on the better utilization of these reserves and on the implementation of practical measures to enhance labor productivity, intensify social production, accelerate scientific and technical progress and introduce financial autonomy. Paramount attention must also be paid to the decisive struggle against losses and for saving raw materials and fuel and energy resources.

Proceeding from the need to markedly improve the organizational structure of economic management and the entire economic machinery, party organizations must establish day-to-day monitoring of the progress of the economic experiment in expanding enterprises' rights and enhancing their responsibility for work results. The work of production, science-and-production, and agro-industrial associations must be constantly improved. The introduction of team forms of labor organization and labor incentives and primarily of comprehensive financially autonomous teams must be ensured in all the sectors of the national economy, and these teams must be reinforced with Communists.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and soviet and economic organs must enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition and of counterplans and provide better incentives for the working people's creative undertakings and innovations. The masses' patriotic movement which is directed at the successful fulfillment of the task put forward by the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum to exceed the plan for labor productivity growth in the current year by 1 percent and to reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent must be supported and developed in every way.

The CPSU Central Committee regards as a matter of paramount importance ensuring not only the fulfillment but also overfulfillment of the targets set for 1984 and making good the lag in terms of 5-year plan targets which has been allowed to build up in a number of industrial sectors, in capital construction, agriculture and transportation, and makes it incumbent on ministries, departments, and local party and soviet organs to adopt well-considered and vigorous measures in this direction.

3. While noting the tangible results achieved since the 26th CPSU Congress in the implementation of the party's social policy and the enhancement of the people's living standard, Communists made an exacting analysis of the practical activities of party, soviet, trade union, and economic organizations and labor collectives in implementing the set plans and measures relating to the satisfaction of the working people's growing material and spiritual demands and criticized shortcomings and omissions in this work.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasizes that questions of improving Soviet people's working and living conditions, medical and consumer services, construction of housing and all sociocultural facilities, and the increased production of high-quality consumer goods must be constantly in the focus of attention of union republic Communist Party Central Committees Kraykoms and Obkoms, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, kray and oblast ispolkoms, economic organs and leading cadres. Here it is necessary to ensure that whenever wages and bonuses, the allocation of apartments or travel warrants and awards are at stake, absolute fairness is strictly observed, and that these matters are dealt with in accordance with each person's labor contribution to the common cause.

4. The reports and elections have given new impetus to the struggle for enhanced labor, state and party discipline, induced the further development of the masses' initiative, and exert a beneficial influence on production matters, social life, and people's mood.

Guided by the directives of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and February (1984) Plenums, party organizations must step up their efforts in strengthening socialist legality, discipline, and organization, not allow this work to be treated as a short-lived campaign, wage an uncompromising struggle against all slovenliness and irresponsibility, and display utmost concern for the creation of proper conditions for highly productive labor at enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, institutions, and organizations. Conscious discipline which really boosts production must be firmly established in every way in each labor collective and an atmosphere of intolerance toward any violations of the established order must be created.

5. The meetings and conferences examined in detail the progress of the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. It was noted that the party organizations' ideological activity is becoming more purposeful and assertive, is relying more actively on the party's socioeconomic policy and serves its implementation better. At the same time many Communists spoke about the fact that the substantial shortcomings, which were pointed out at the Central Committee Plenum, are taking a long time to eliminate.

It is the party organizations' duty to develop ideological work on a profound theoretical basis, to link it closely with the solution of concrete production and educational tasks, and to enhance the responsibility of leading cadres and all Communists for the political and moral state of labor collectives.

The Central Committee fully shares the opinion of Communists and of party, war, and labor veterans that it is necessary to place special emphasis on the education of the rising generation, on the development in young people of class consciousness, high organization, collectivism, internationalist qualities, and selflessness in the struggle for the ideals of communism. It is necessary to use every means available to eradicate parasitism, bribery, speculation, misappropriation, and drunkenness -- that is, everything that is alien to our world outlook, our way of life, and our morality.

6. The participants in meetings and conferences discussed with great interest questions of improving the style and methods of party work. It was noted that, of late, party committees' activity has been marked by greater efficiency, organization, and orderliness. Their efforts are increasingly focused on real work with people directly in party organizations and labor collectives.

At the same time it was pointed out with utmost clarity that a radical improvement has still not occurred in the style of work of many organizations. Frequently, out of inertia, party committees indulge in adopting far too many resolutions, hold an unjustifiable number of conferences and sessions, are poor at monitoring the actual fulfillment of decisions, and often duplicate the work and supplant soviet and economic organs.

The elimination of these shortcomings is a matter which tolerates no delay. Party committees and leading cadres must relentlessly pursue the Leninist style and gain a deep understanding of the fact that mastering this style is an invariable precondition for further progress and for strengthening the party's links with the masses. It is necessary to ensure the precise delimitation of the functions of party committees and state organs.

It is necessary resolutely to do away with the practice of passing on to party committees questions which should be solved by soviet and economic organs. This practice dampens the cadres' ardor and is fraught with the danger of weakening the role of party committees as organs of political leadership. We must invariably proceed from the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, stating that for party committees, attending to the economy means primarily attending to the people who manage the economy.

Party committees must skillfully direct and coordinate their work and enhance the effectiveness of political leadership of state and public organizations.

It is necessary to continue to improve the work of party committee plenums, bureaus, and secretariats, and the practice of organizing Communists' meetings, and in doing so avoid overorganization. It is necessary to consistently observe the principle of collectivism combined with the personal responsibility of personnel for the fulfillment of their duties. It is necessary to endeavor resolutely to overcome the tendency to hold too many sessions and indulge in excessive paperwork. The efforts of the elective aktiv, leading cadres, and the party apparatus must be concentrated on studying and organizing matters at the local level. It is necessary to improve the methods of monitoring and verification of implementation. The working people's letters and observations must be utilized better so as to strengthen the links between the party and the people and improve the activity of party committees.

7. The discussion of organizational party work problems which took place during the meetings and conferences has shown clearly that under the influence of the ideas and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress a positive process of the party's further organizational strengthening and swelling of its ranks is under way, and that internal party relations are improving. At the same time, the reports and speeches exposed shortcomings and omissions which exist regarding these questions.

The CPSU Central Committee deems it essential not to slacken efforts to improve the qualitative composition of the party's ranks. It is necessary to prevent the hasty admission of new members and to ensure the careful selection of truly front-rank people, primarily from the working class, for admission to the CPSU. It is necessary to take constant pains over the education of young Communists in the spirit of high ideological conviction and strict observance of the CPSU rules and the norms and traditions of party life. It is necessary to actively utilize to this end the schools of young Communists, party assignments, individual interviews, and other proven forms of work with newly admitted party members.

The union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, gorkoms, and raykoms, relying on the collective opinion of communists expressed at the meetings and conferences, must adopt the necessary measures to further enhance the militancy of primary party organizations, shop party organizations, and party groups and boost their role in the life of labor collectives and in implementing the party's policy. It is necessary to improve the standard of leadership of those party organizations which still lack initiative and principledness. It is necessary to make persistent efforts to ensure that they operate more actively and adopt uncompromising attitudes toward those who violate party and state discipline, display local self-interest and narrow departmentalism, tolerate bureaucratism and red tape, and abuse their official position. Special attention must be paid to the widespread utilization by party organizations of their rights to monitor the activities of the administration and the work of the apparatus.

Appraising as positive the businesslike participation of representatives of superior party organizations and economic leaders in the accountability and election campaign at all its levels and in particular in the primary organizations, it is considered essential that this experience be firmly established, and that secretaries, bureau members, other party committee officials, ministers, and heads of departments be invited to take part on a systematic basis in meetings and other functions of party grassroots level and in labor collectives.

8. During the reports and election questions of the implementation of cadre policy were discussed in detail. Communists unanimously approved the measures adopted by the party to reinforce various sectors of party, state, economic, and social work with politically mature, skilled, and energetic leaders with high moral qualities. At meetings and conferences the work of party committees in the selection, placement, ideological tempering, and education of cadres was analyzed, and certain leaders were criticized.

An important result of the accountability and election campaign was the substantial renewal of the composition of the elective party organs and their replenishment with fresh forces. There are now more workers and women in party committees and their bureaus, and the ethnic composition of party organizations is represented more fully in the committees and bureaus. The number of women elected as secretaries of raykoms and gorkoms has increased by one-fifth, and the number of women obkom secretaries has doubled. Communists capable of convincing people and of practically implementing the party's policy have been elected to responsible posts.

Election to a party committee, the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum noted, must be regarded as a kind of confidence credit granted by party members to their comrades. And this confidence must be justified by personal example in work. These are the instructions issued by participants in the meetings and conferences which have taken place.

And in connection with this, party organs are called upon to ensure high exactingness and, at the same time, a benevolent attitude to cadres, and to start up work with the newly elected aktiv, helping it to master the forms and methods of political activity, and providing it with instruction and briefings. Study courses, seminars, and party educational establishments must provide for a deeper study of the topical questions of the party's leadership of the economy and of the theory and practice of the party's organizational and ideological work. When selecting and placing leading cadres, it is necessary to take the standard of their party political education into consideration.

In view of the fact that the accountability and election campaign revealed a shortage of personnel -- well trained and proven in practice -- suitable for nomination to responsible posts, it is necessary to instruct party committees radically to improve work with cadre reserves, paying special attention to the selection and education of young promising working people from among specialists in various spheres of knowledge, women, and representatives of all nationalities represented in the party organization in question. When promoting working people it is necessary above all to look for devotion to the party's ideas, profound expertise, organizational abilities, a high standard of culture, the skill to think on a large scale, and a sense of what is new and the ability to recognize it in practice.

9. It is necessary to instruct union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kraykoms, obkoms, okrug committees, gorkoms, and raykoms to ensure the careful examination of the proposals and observations expressed at the meetings and conferences, to adopt on this basis the appropriate measures, and to promptly inform communists about this. It is essential to ensure that not a single constructive remark goes unattended, that not a single sensible idea is wasted.

10. The CPSU Central Committee has noted the great amount of work carried out by the editorial offices of central and local newspapers and journals, television, and radio to provide widespread publicity for the reports and meetings that have been held, which has greatly contributed to the organized and businesslike character of party meetings and conferences.

Utilizing the experience accumulated during the accountability and election campaign, press, television, and radio personnel must continue to show convincingly how the Communists' collectively drawn up measures are implemented in practice, and how work in putting critical remarks and proposals into effect is proceeding. This topic must occupy an important place in the elucidation of the multifaceted activity of party committees and organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

SHEVARDNADZE'S ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIAN SSR

Praises Production Teams

PM261432 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Partnership Potential"]

[Excerpts] The automatic chemical dispensing system introduced recently at the Tbilisi Knitted Underwear Production Association has meant a saving of more than R200,000. It is just one of the many developments which have been and are being put into practice by production workers in close partnership with scientists. All this work is being done within the framework of the science and production teams which have been set up here and which bring together engineers, enterprise workers and scientific research institute specialists.

A meeting at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee between staff of the association and the Georgian Scientific Research Institute of the Textile Industry and E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, was devoted to the analysis of the activity of these terms -- a new form of practical alliance between science and industry.

Positively rating the work that has been done, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that while the process of the formation and establishment of creative subunits of that kind is not easy, this interesting form of practical cooperation between science and production must be developed and improved. A clear-cut system of moral and material incentives for all those involved in science and production teams is of tremendous significance here. In this connection it was thought wise to institute special all-republic prizes for a sound and fruitful alliance between science and production.

The initial good results of the work of these collectives must be consolidated and augmented. They should take under their "wing" all new problems, increase the scale of their activities, experiment more adventurously and, if necessary, take warranted risks.

The meeting was attended by S. Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and O.M. Ivanashvili, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department.

At Tbilisi Subway Meeting

PM261422 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Mar 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "At the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee: Tbilisi's Subway -- Development Prospects"]

[Excerpt] Tbilisi's subway is expanding. The new Didube-TEVZ and Zamgori-Varketili lines are due to become operational in 1985.

Progress in the construction of the city subway's new lines was discussed at a conference held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Reports were delivered by Tbilisi subway chief I.G. Melkadze; the Tbiltonnelstroy Administration's chief engineer, B.P. Pachuliya; and the Kavgiprotrans Institute's director, L.L. Kvartshkava.

Taking part in the discussion on the question were comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, B.V. Nikolskiy, and S.Ye. Khabeishvili; Yu.I. Kedishvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; B.Z. Barsukov, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Section; and G.Z. Mirianashvili, chairman of the republic Gosstroy.

The conference results were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

At CP Burean Session

PM261404 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Consolidating and Augmenting Achievements. From the Enlarged Session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Excerpt] The competition to achieve above-plan labor productivity and additional reduction of the prime cost of output, one of whose initiators is Georgia, has developed into a mighty reserve for accelerating the republic's economic development.

Not only has it ensured steady work in most enterprises during January and February, but it has also made it possible to build up a reliable headstart for successful work in the future. This is how the results of work by the republic's industry in the first two months of the current year were assessed at an enlarged session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The participants in the session also discussed additional measures to ensure the successful conclusion of the year's first quarter.

The session was opened by B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The session was addressed by Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and the chairman of the republic's Gosplan; L.Ya. Khaburzaniya, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Section; and others.

The results of the enlarged session were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Lauds Crew of Hijacked TU-134

PM261326 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "On the Wings of Labor and Heroism. From a Meeting of the Aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation's Georgian Administration"]

[Excerpts] A combination of courage, bravery, and the utmost skill provided the basis for the feat accomplished by airmen during the well-known events of which the republic's citizens have already been informed.

Workers from all subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation's Georgian Administration gathered to express once again their admiration for and gratitude to the heroes and to pay homage to the bright memory of their comrades who died in the execution of their duties. An aktiv meeting held at Tbilisi Airport's House of Culture 14 March was devoted to the presentation of the title Hero of the Soviet Union and other high state awards to outstanding workers from the Administration, and also to a discussion of the tasks facing Georgia's airmen.

The aktiv meeting's presidium included Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, and Zh.K. Shartava; G.A. Anchabadze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; B.Z. Barsukov, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Transportaiton and Communications Department; B.E. Saralidze, chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom; V.G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; leaders of party and soviet organs; representatives of Tbilisi's public; scientific and cultural workers, and production front-rankers.

To the accompaniment of tumultuous applause, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze presented the motherland's high awards to the outstanding workers of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation's Georgian Administration. The Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal were presented to Hero of the Soviet Union pilot-instructor Akhmatger Bukhulovich Gardapkhadze and flight navigator Vladimir Bedoyevich Gasoyan; the Order of the October Revolution -- to second pilot Stanislav Shalvovich Gabarayev; the Order of the Labor Red Banner -- to aircraft captain Shota Noyevich Dzhvarisheyshvili; the Order of the Red Star -- to administration Deputy Chief Paladiy Ivanovich Kadzanaya; the medal "For Valor" -- to aircraft technicians Arushan Maksimovich Gevorkyan and Roland Lazarevich Pozov.

Hero of the Soviet Union pilot-instructor A.B. Gardapkhadze spoke on behalf of the award recipients. Expressing his comrades' feelings, he voiced profound and heartfelt gratitude to the party and the government for the motherland's high awards. We perceive them, he noted, as recognition of the services rendered by the administration's entire collective, a collective which is distinguished by internationalism and Soviet patriotism.

As commander of the aircraft, A.B. Gardapkhadze said, "I would like once more to thank the crew for their highly organized actions, to thank them for the great trust shown by my comrades in me as captain during those critical moments. I bow my head to the memory of our dead comrades, who will always live in our memory and our deeds."

V.D. Samorukov, member of the Collegium and chief of the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation Administration, read a greetings telegram from Minister B.P. Bugayev to the brave Georgian airmen.

On the same day the participants in the aktiv meeting laid wreaths at the graves of A. Chediya, V. Krutikova, and Z. Sharbatyan, members of the TU-134 crew who died in the execution of their duties, and honored their memory with a minute's silence.

The republic's leader toured the construction site where a new runaway is being built.

Receives Education Official

PM261346 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Mar 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Vocational and Technical Schools: Achievements and Tasks, Visit to Georgia by N.A. Petrovichev, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technicial Education"]

[Excerpts] N.A. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, visited the republic 11-13 March.

He attended a festive meeting of workers from the republic's vocational and technical education system, devoted to the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and of the State Institutions Workers Central Committee to the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, had a talk with Comrade N.A. Petrovichev. During the talk they touched upon questions concerning the future development prospects of Georgia's vocational and technical education system, the improvement in the training of highly skilled workers for the republic's national economy, and the problems facing workers in the republic's vocational and technical education system in connection with the forthcoming reform of the general educational and vocational and technical schools.

The talk was attended by S. Y. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Sakvarelidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department; and S.T. Rigvava, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

RSFSR OFFICIAL, OTHERS SENTENCED FOR CORRUPTION

LD261553 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1010 GMT on 26 March in the "Man and the Law" program carries a 20-minute talk by Deputy Chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court Valentin Vasilyevich Shubin outlining the evils of misappropriating state property, particularly by officials who take advantage of their position. He cites the penalties for misappropriation laid down in the RSFSR Criminal Code.

Shubin recounts the following cases:

(Bezrukov), deputy chairman of the Krasnodar Kray Council of the ALL-RSFSR Nature Protection Society, and an accomplice, (Tarasyan), recruited unofficially, made money from cultivating seedlings and flowers with state funds and selling them through a Priroda shop. A number of other officials of the society were enlisted. "Major procurement and retail operations" were organized, with goods being transported outside Krasnodar Kray. (Bezrukov), (Tarasyan) and other members of the gang misappropriated more than R900,000. (Bezrukov) was sentenced to 13 years' drprivation of freedom, and (Tarasyan) to 15 years, with confiscation of property in both cases. The others were also "severely punished."

(Akhmatov), manager of a dairy products far drew up fictitious documents alleging purchases of calves and managed to obtain around R5,000 from the state farm account office. The Supreme Court of the Chechen-Ingush ASSR sentenced (Akhamtov) to 8 years' drprivation of freedom, with confiscation of property and loss of the right to hold posts involving financial responsibility for 5 years [as heard].

(Lyashkov), chief of Mobile Mechanized Column No 2 of the (?Nerudstroy) trust of the Promstroymaterialy [industrial construction materials] production association in Vladimir Oblast, used his offical position to submit claims for non-existent workers. He stole more than R8,000 from the state. His sentence was 8 years' deprivation of freedom at an intensive-regime corrective labor colony. His property was confiscated.

(Kocharava), director of the Sochi experimental canning combine, and (Kimayeva), chief accountant at the enterprise, and a number of other officials at the combine, abused their official position to doctor the accounts. The result was that the combine fraudulently won socialist competition prizes and bonuses. More than R140,000 were misappropriated by falsifying documents. Goods valued at over R6,000 were also fraudulently acquired from the combine. Krasnodar Kray court meted out "lengthy terms of deprivation of freedom" to all those involved in the crime, with confiscation of their property.

ESTONIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATUS CHANGED

PM260920 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 16 March 1984 frontpages the text of two Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 14 March 1984 appointing Arnold Karlovich Gren Estonian SSR minister of foreign affairs and relieving him of his duties as deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and ex-officio Estonian SSR minister of foreign affairs, and appointing Indrek Kherbertovich Toome deputy chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers.

The newspaper also reports that the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers has resolved that a separate post of foreign minister be established.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS ON VIRGIN LAND ANNIVERSARY

PM260801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Carrying on the Tradition of a Nationwide Exploit: Meeting in Alma-Ata Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Development of the Virgin and Disused Lands"]

[Excerpts] The heroic virgin land epic is an impressive chapter in the annals of the party and people's creative labor, an embodiment of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy and convincing evidence of the advantages of the socialist management system. The swift development of 42 million hectares of virgin and disused lands transformed the economy and culture of extensive areas of the country -- cities and confortable settlements sprang up on formerly empty land, plants and factories were constructed and scientific centers were set up.

The 30th anniversary of the start of the mass development of the virgin lands is currently being celebrated. The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated the virgin-landers on their glorious anniversary.

A meeting was held in Alma-Ata on 17 March to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the development of the virgin and disused lands. It was attended by celebrated virgin land pioneers, leading production workers, specialists, leaders of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, party, soviet, economic and Komsomol workers, scientists, and representatives of the public.

It was with great enthusiasm that the participants in the celebratory meeting elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

A report was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. He noted that the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee is a moving document and convincing new evidence of the party's unflagging attentiveness toward the country's virgin-landers.

It gives me great pleasure to report, the speaker went on, that Comrade K.U. Chernenko asked me to convey to you and, through you, to all the virgin-landers of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan his warm greetings and most sincere wishes for new labor achievements for the glory of the beloved motherland.

On behalf of the participants in the session, virgin land veterans, and all the republic's working people, D.A. Kunayev expressed cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko personally and assured then that with their tireless labor the republic's working people will augment their contribution to the Food Program and make every effort to implement the party's decisions.

The speaker went on to say: In elaborating the plan for the mass development of the virgin lands, our party was guided by the Leninist tenet of the use of the country's vast land resources in the interests of developing its production forces and of society's true progress. The tactics and strategy of the virgin land offensive were considered carefully and powerful machinery and equipment were concentrated in the main salients. The conquerors of the virgin lands had on their side the experience of older generations -- the experience of Komsomolsk-na-Amure, the Dnepr GES, the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, and Balkhash. And, lastly, our party and country had their main wealth -- people who had undergone Bolshevik tempering, strong, intelligent people who could be relied on entirely in the new cause.

The party Central Committee sent many experienced and skillful organizers to our republic. Among them were P.K. Ponomarenko and L.I. Brezhnev, who were elected secretaries of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee at the republic Communist Party's seventh congress. A great personal contribution was made to the development of the virgin lands by that true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people L.I. Brezhnev, who was initially second secretary, then first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The development of the virgin lands drew the fate of many people into its orbit. Just in the first 2 virgin land years, more than 360,000 machine opeators, construction workers, engineers, technicians, and agricultural specialists came to Kazakhstan. The average age of the new settlers was no more than 25. The old inhabitants of the boundless Kazakh steppes greeted them like members of their own families. All Kazakhstan's oblasts -- not only the north and west of the republic, but the east and south too -- took part in developing the virgin lands. Thus, Kazakhstan is a virgin land republic, the living embodiment of the Leninist friendship of peoples.

As a result of the development of the virgin lands the republic became the country's major, reliable grain and livestock zone. In 30 years our farms have produced nearly 600 million metric tons of grain, of which 348 million metric tons, or more than 21 billion poods, were poured into the motherland's granaries. The average annual sales of grain to the state have increased ninefold compared with the pre-virgin land period. Even in last year's exceptionally difficult weather conditions, when drought seared the virgin lands, 908 million poods of good quality grain were sold to the state, and more than 80 percent of the wheat procured was of strong, durum, and valuable varities.

The development of the virgin lands also had a beneficial effect on livestock raising. The livestock population at sovkhoz and kolkhoz livestock units has more than doubled over the 30 years. In terms of the numbers of publicly owned livestock and the output of the sector's main products -- meat, milk, wool, and karakul -- Kazakhstan is one of the country's leaders. Since the start of the development of the virgin lands, meat and milk procurements have increased fivefold and there has been a significant upsurge in the output and quality of other livestock products. Thus the sale of poultry to the state has increased more than 50-fold. Even if the virgin lands yielded only grain, their development would have been entirely profitable. The expenditure has long since paid for itself and more.

The development of the virgin lands transformed all sectors of industry, capital construction, transport, and communications, prompted the emergence and rapid development of new national economic sectors, sharply extended the network of modern communications, and had a beneficial effect on the growth of medical, trade, and consumer services to the population, public education, and all spiritual life.

In the years of the mass development of the virgin lands it was as though we gained 10 more industrial Kazakhstans -- that was the extent of the increase in the volume of industrial production in the republic.

Kazakhstan is the land of the space exploits of all the Soviet people, one of the country's major fuel and energy bases, and a region of large-scale chemicals industry, developed machine building and metal working, and mass production of consumer goods. Such sectors as ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coal extraction, petrochemicals, and others have also undergone radical renewal. Products bearing Kazakhstan's trademark are now familiar in 86 countries.

The speaker particularly noted the outstanding role played in the development of the virgin lands by the party and the Komsomol, the heroic working class and its agrarian detachment, and the scientific, technical, and creative intelligentsia. The heroic virgin lands epic vividly displayed the life-asserting force of the Leninist friendship of peoples, the force of true, socialist internationalism.

Reviewing the path traveled over the three decades, D.A. Kunayev said: The large-scale task set by the party was successfully resolved. We all rejoice sincerely at what has been achieved. But we do not by any means regard the 30th anniversary of the heroic virgin lands epic as merely an occasion for jubilee celebrations. The present heights are basically only a good beginning. In marking this noteworthy date in Soviet history, our minds are on new deeds and great new tasks. These tasks were clearly defined by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the Food and Energy Programs, and the CPSU Central Committee's greetings message to all the country's virgin-landers.

The main thing now, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko stresses, is everywhere to make more efficient use of the potential already created, not to lose the general mood for action, to reliably consolidate and augment the positive processes which have taken shape, and to step up the struggle for the growth of labor productivity, the further strengthening of organization, order, and discipline, and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 5-year plan.

The country has already become accustomed to grain from Kazakhstan being measured by the billion poods; these figures have become traditional, so Kazakhstan has no right to give less. The republic can and must annually fulfill and overfulfill grain sales plans and provide its own seed and feed for the needs of livestock raising. It is necessary to strive to increase the volume of production of high quality strong and durum varieties of wheat, corn, rice, groat crops, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and industrial crops.

Speaking in detail of the major tasks and livestock raising and analyzing experience and shortcomings, the speaker noted that in this important sector it is necessary to consolidate the positive processes, create a stable feed base, sharply increase beef production and procurements, mainly through the accelerated development of cattle raising for meat, and also more intensively develop the raising of hogs, poultry, horses, and camels, as well as other sectors. Special attention must continue to be devoted to sheep raising.

This is our second virgin land area; this too, is the face of the republic's rural economy.

Greater concern must be displayed for the subsidiary farms of enterprises, institutions, organizations, and construction projects, not forgetting the personal plots of workers and employees. All this is the only way to guarantee the Food Program's successful fulfillment.

The report devoted considerable time to the practical resolution of tasks in the sectors of industry which belong to the agro-industrial complex. Most of these sectors successfully fulfilled the output sales plans for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

At the same time their concrete contribution to the Food Program's implementation can and must be weightier. In this respect there was specific, substantiated criticism of the work style and methods of a number of ministries and departments and their leaders, above all in the system of the meat, dairy, and food industry, fruit and vegetable industry, procurements, and the republic's State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, many of whose subunits have yet to become reliable partners for the rural workers.

We cannot approach the leadership of the economy and questions of improving it from narrow departmental outlooks. The party poses this question very keenly, and here the new management organs -- the agro-industrial associations, above all at rayon and oblast level -- are called upon to play a leading role. Unfortunately, some of them still lack persistence, purposefulness, and basic organization. It is the duty of party committees and raykoms to devote unflagging attention to the new organs' work, not to take their place, but to help them in every way.

One of the main conditions of the accelerated development of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex in the republic is scientific and technical progress. In the last 30 years Kazakhstan's scientists have done much. But at the same time by no means all collectives of scientific institutions -- and this applies particularly to the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences -- have reorganized their work in the light of new demands.

Enterprises and organizations in industry, transport and communications, and capital construction are called upon to make a significant contribution to the implementation of the tasks set by the May (1982), December (1983), and February (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the country's Food and Energy Programs. Working people in the republic's multisector industry have pledged to cope ahead of schedule with plans for the 4th year of the 5-year plan and to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the party's target for increasing labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of output and improving its quality.

On the basis of the virgin-landers' unanimous opinion, D.A. Kunayev stressed the importance of series production of the virgin land versions of many agricultural machines which are extremely simple to operate and reliable in terms of their length of life and safety margin. It is also time to begin mass production of machines and implements for the development of the salt lands, to accelerate the production of a range of machines designed for high-powered tractors and efficient wide-cut machinery, and to resolve the acute problem of availability of machinery for livestock units and complexes.

Much remains to be done regarding the further social restructuring of the countryside. In the next few years, our task is to ensure the provision of a standard school, children's and medical institutions, clubs, trade centers, and consumer and municipal facilities at every rural settlement.

The speaker drew particular attention to the importance of improving the style of party leadership of the agro-industrial complex in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the advice and instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The republic's rural party organizations have today grown markedly in all respects and have begun to formulate urgent issues more keenly and resolve them more concretely. This tendency is gratifying. At the same time the correct placing of Communists in leading sectors of production is not being ensured everywhere. Certain collectives are headed by leaders whose reputation is by no means beyond reproach.

It is time once and for all to impose the firm rule which accords fully with the party's demands -- to assess cadres not according to their words, but according to their deeds, not according to their ability to explain moral norms to others, but according to their strict personal observance of those norms.

Strengthening state and labor discipline everywhere, we must apply a firm hand in imposing full order in the safeguarding of socialist property, strengthen the personal responsibility of all leaders for this, enhance the effectiveness of the work of organs of internal affairs, justice, people's control, the prosecutor's office, and the courts, and resolutely and reliably block all channels of embezzlement and loss.

Working staunchly and creatively to develop the economy in every way, we must step up our concern for environmental conservation, for ennobling nature and uncovering its vitality, always remembering this most important party demand, which is also enshrined in our state's Constitution.

During the years of development of the virgin lands the republic has accumulated rich experience of ideological, political, labor and moral education. The virgin land lessons are unfading. They supply everything needed for patriotic and international education, because they are based on true collectivism and comradeship, and ultimately on a keen sense of social justice and principled rejection of everything alien to the Soviet way of life.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report at the plenum set a combat task for workers in all ideological institutions and mass media -- to respond flexibly and competently to the processes and events taking place in life, to take fuller account of the increased cultural level and diverse nature of the requirements of the working people, and to master well the Leninist art of political education.

We must raise socialist competition to a qualitatively new standard, not permitting the slightest manifestation of bureaucracy or formalism in the organization of labor rivalry.

Today it is important to be in the thick of the rural workers' life, their problems and concerns, their struggle to implement party policy. We have a right to count on more fruitful work by our social scientists, above all economists, philosophers, and sociologists, as well as personalities in literature and art and workers in culture and the mass media.

Lasting peace and international security are an essential condition for the implementation of our plans, the speaker went on to say. Today, reactionary circles are fueling tension in the international situation and are imposing on mankind an arms race in all types of arms, including the most lethal varieties, that is unprecedented in its scale.

Under these conditions the voice of the Soviet people and our Leninist party rings out with authority and weight over the entire planet confirming the Soviet Union's historic adherence to peace-loving Leninist foreign policy.

Today we are rallied closer than ever around the beloved party and its leading nucleus and combat headquarters -- the Leninist Central Committee -- as was demonstrated utterly convincingly yet again by the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

We note the remarkable results of our efforts over the 30 years of the virgin lands with a sense of great joy and supreme pride in what has been achieved, the speaker continued. All we have and all we are striving for has become possible thanks to the constant help of the party and government and the coordinated labor of the people of Kazakhstan and the entire Soviet people. But a still larger range of creative work and a still larger scale of implementing the party's agrarian policy lie ahead of us all. The virgin lands that have been opened up have truly remarkable and exciting prospects. In the final analysis the virgin lands and all that makes Kazakhstan rich and renowned work confidently and will always work for the happy future of the new generations of the great land of the soviets.

Armed with the virgin land experience, we are all putting our efforts and powers into warranting the party's trust, successfully overfulfilling the plans and targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole, and making a worthy contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The session participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which they affirmed that they will make every effort to successfully implement the party's plans and fulfill the socialist pledges for 1984 and for the 5-year plan as a whole, and will make the utmost contribution to implementing the country's Food Program and to communist construction.

Ceremonial sessions devoted to the 30th anniversary of the opening up of the virgin lands were also held in Barnaul Orenburg, and other cities.

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

PM261430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "Consolidating What Has Been Achieved"]

[Text] The shock vigil in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections was an important stage in socialist competition for the fulfillment of the year's targets. Leading industrial workers, having planned high targets, have reported their attainment to the motherland. Among the best of them are deputies of the country's supreme organ of state power: V. Pushkarev, polisher at the Moscow computer machinery plant; M. Zhiganova, drill operator at the "Petrodvortsovyy Chasovoy Zavod" association in Leningrad; N. Kolomayko, mining machinery operator at the "Torezantratsit" association's "Donetskaya" pit; G. Panchvidze, steelworker at the Rustavi metallurgical plant; R. Kayumova, throwster at the 25th CPSU Congress Namangan silk combine producing (avrovyye) [meaning unknown] fabrics, and other production workers.

An extensive movement has developed for an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity and an extra 0.5 percent reduction in the prime cost of output. As a result of a vigorous search for and utilization of new reserves, the collectives of many national economic sectors have established a good work rate.

The January-February plan for industrial output sales and increased labor productivity was fulfilled by 102 percent. All the union republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, coped successfully with the targets for the 2-month period.

A considerable quantity of gas was extracted in excess of the plan and there was above-plan production in the case of metallurgical products, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, machinery and equipment, and a number of consumer goods.

Compared with the same period last year overall output was up by 5.6 percent and labor productivity by 5.3 percent. But it should be borne in mind that in January-February this year there were one calendar and two working days more than in the same months last year. Improved labor productivity accounted for 96 percent of the increase in industrial output.

Oil extraction was less than the planned and the additional targets, as was the production of certain types of petroleum products. The timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of commercial timber, lumber, and pulp, and the construction materials industry failed to fulfill the plan for the production of cement and slate. Light industry undersupplied fabrics (except woolen fabrics) and leather footwear.

In a number of ministries the daily production level does not accord with plan calculations, which is jeopardizing the implementation of the annual plan. Certain associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and the Ministry of the Fish Industry are not completely fulfilling their contract pledges to consumers.

In January expenditure per ruble of commodity output fell in industry by 0.8 percent compared with January 1983. In addition, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry and some other sectors exceeded the planned prime cost of articles.

It is a little more than 2 weeks before the end of the first quarter. Enterprise collectives are closely studying the results of their work since the beginning of the year. Party, soviet, trade union, and economic organizations are endeavoring to aid the laggards, are working harder to disseminate the experience of the best collectives, and are arranging solid ties with workers in related sectors. It is important everywhere to intensify monitoring of the fulfillment of plans and pledges on deliveries of products, on the improvement of their quality and on saving materials, energy, and other resources.

For farmers the long-awaited time has come. In Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, the Kuban and other southern regions machine operators have started cultivating perennial grasses, oats, barley, and pulse and fodder crops. Presowing work is being done on fields which are not yet ready for sowing. The rural workers are harrowing the fall-plowed fields, conserving moisture, fertilizing the soil, and carrying out other urgent tasks.

One of the farmers' paramount tasks is the top-dressing of winter crops with mineral fertilizers. As always, the agricultural pilots have come to the aid of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this important work. Thousands of aircraft are circling above the fields of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the North Caucasus, and other parts of the country spraying the mineral fertilizers which are very important for the plants at the moment. Considerably more grain is to be top-dressed from the air this year.

The farms' field camps are becoming busier. Machine operators are taking out their sowing units and establishing the requisite stocks of fuel, lubricants, and spare parts. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes are well prepared for the campaign.

By the beginning of March 89 percent of the country's tractors had been overhauled, along with 97 percent of plows, drills, and cultivators, and 96 percent of potato planters. Repair workers in Azerbaijan -- the initiators of all-union competition for better preparation of machinery for the field season -- have overhauled the sowing units 1 month earlier than planned. This work is nearing completion in Kirghizia, Stavropol Kray, and Rostov and Voronezh Oblasts. However, 15-24 percent of the tractors and a lot of other equipment still must be overhauled on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskov, Tomsk, Turgay, and Dzhezkazgan Oblasts.

Spring demands that the farmers pay more attention to seeds. The farms have done a great deal of work to improve their condition. Machine operators in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Belgorod, Tula, and Penza Oblasts will be sowing mostly only first-class grain and pulse crop seeds. The preparation situation is worse on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Perm, Irkutsk, and Tyumen Oblasts where storehouses contain many poor-quality seeds. Spring allows no time for a gradual buildup. It is the duty of every farmer to be fully prepared for the campaign and to conduct it vigorously.

The workload is growing in the livestock units as the indoor period comes to an end. Participating in all-union competition, many stockmen have achieved good results. Hero of Socialist Labor A. Sologub from Kiev Oblast's "Shpitkovskiy" sovhkoz is acknowledged as one of the best machine milking operators and has obtained over 100 tons of milk from her group of cows since the start of the year. The collectives of Yaroslavl Oblast's "Gorshikha" kolkhoz, Leningrad Oblast's "Petrovskiy" pedigree stock farm, and many others are famous for their highly productive livestock.

Through the efforts of leading farms and all livestock unit workers, livestock productivity has increased. At the beginning of March purchases of livestock and poultry from kolkhozes and sovkhozes were 10 percent higher and milk purchases were up 11 percent compared to the same period last year. The collectives of dairy farms in Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts have distinguished themselves. Purchases there increased by 22-26 percent. The rural workers of Estonia, Lithuania, Tataria, and Sverdlovsk Oblast are the champion meat livestock raisers, having managed to sell 39-60 percent more livestock and poultry than in the same time last year. But some collectives are lagging behind. For example, farms in Bashkiria and Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, and Kamchatka Oblasts sent fewer products to dairies, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orel, Kursk, Orenburg, and Omsk Oblasts supplied less livestock and poultry. It is the duty of competition participants to make up lost ground more quickly and make a bigger contribution to the fulfillment of the targets of the country's Food Program.

LITHUANIAN PARTY PLENUM CONCLUDES 15 MAR

PM260926 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 13th Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 15 March 1984. The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary February (1984) Plenum and the republic organization's tasks arising from the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and at the meeting with voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug.

P.P. Grishkyavichus, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the question under discussion.

The following spoke in the debate: V.K. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of Vilnius Gorkom; V.P. Sinitskas, first secretary of Kapsukas Gorkom; V.K. Purvanetskayte, first secretary of Shvenchenskiy Raykom; M.V. Buklis, Lithuanian minister of the meat and dairy industry; A.V. Guyga, first secretary of Kaunas' Pozhelskiy Raykom; Yu.F. Tolstov, leader of a team of fitters at the Klaypeda Baltiya shipyard; I.K. Leynartas, first secretary of Kelmeskiy Raykom; O.I. Buynauskene, leader of the crop-growing section of the plant-breeding department of the Order of the Labor Red Banner S. Neris Kolkhoz, Kaunasskiy Rayon; R.P. Ivanauskene, sector foreman of the Penevezhis 50-Letiya Komsomol Cable Products Plant; and L.V. Petravichyus, director of the Akmyane order of the Labor Red Banner 50-Letiya SSSR Akmyantsementas cement and slate production association.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

With this the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER SCIENTIST AWARDED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Eduard Aleksandrovich Jakubaitis, academician of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences, the Order of the October Revolution. This recognizes the services of the scientists to the development of computer technology, the training of scientific staff and the 60th anniversary of his birth. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 25 Mar 84 LD]

ECONOMIST DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION, PLANS

LD242036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 24 Mar 84

["Economists in the Radio Studio" program with commentator Irina Starchukova; candidate of economic science Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Ivanov, deputy head of the USSR State Planning Committee Department for Combined 5-Year Period and Annual Planning; Sergo Orzhonikidze Works Representatives candidate of economic science (Aleksandr Lvovich Kestel), chief economist, and (Vladimir Ivanovich Kuzhelev), integrated team foreman; and 50-Letiye SSR Transfer Line Works Representative (Vitaliy Fedorovich Spesivov), party committee secretary -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Starchukova] Hello, comrades. All of you are aware, of course, of the Soviet people's broad response to the December Central Committee plenum's appeal to achieve an above-plan increase in labor productivity of one percent and an additional reduction of output costs of 1/2 percent this year. Socialist competition to achieve the targets set by the party is now under way in the country's labor collectives. I think that each and every one of us well remembers the words of Comrade Chernenko that the better we work, the better we shall live. I think that we should now take a look at how this tenet operates in practice in our economy.

There is an indicator known as the synthetic national income. Of course, you are all aware of it. There is no need to explain it to those present, but for the listeners I would say that it is -- how would one put it -- an indicator of our country's well being. It expresses the output of all the country's production industries, less the materials expended on it, in monetary form. It expresses the state's net income which goes to consumption and accumulation. Indeed, here there is a direct connection between labor productivity and the size of the national income. That means that under the current 1984 plan -- Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, do you have the figure?

[Ivanov] It is planned that 97 percent of the increase in national income will be obtained through increased labor productivity.

[Starchukova] Yes, through increased labor productivity.

[Ivanov] This is with the planned increase in labor productivity. But if the task of exceeding the planned growth in labor productivity by one percent is achieved, an even bigger share of the growth in national income will be obtained through increased labor productivity. This means the figure will be not just 97 percent, but 98 percent. This means that in practice we have now entered upon a stage of economic development in which our economy is growing in the sphere of material production almost without any growth in employment. It is in practice growing completely through increased labor productivity. This is the path of intensification, and now almost all of the increase in labor resources in our country is going, not into the production sphere, but into the spheres of education, culture, and health care.

[Starchukova] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, I would like to add here that in the present year, 1984, the whole increase in national income is being directed at improving the people's standard of living.

[Ivanov] Quite so. This accords with Comrade Chernenko's words to the effect that, if we work well, we shall live well.

[Starchukova] That is an illustration of this tenet. You will further remember that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko expressed a further provision concerning the indicators of which we have just been speaking.

[Ivanov] I recall his words. He said: I think that there needs to be an examination of the question of all the funds and resources that are obtained through this -- that is, through increased labor productivity and reduced costs. These funds and resources are considerable, being directed towards improving the Soviet people's labor and everyday conditions, medical services, and housing construction.

[Starchukova] That is quite right. I wanted to remind us of those words. In this connection I have the following questions for you: What practical dates are laid down for the implementation of this proposal? Does anything specific exist yet?

[Ivanov] Something practical already exists. For example, there has already been an explanation on the procedure for drawing up the incentive rates for the fulfilment of augmented plans and socialist pledges regarding these two indictors. This explanation was issued by the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Central Statistical Directorate, and the AUCCTU. The explanation says, first, that funds saved through increased labor productivity and reduced costs will be entered into a special account at the bank. That is to say, each enterprise will have a special account at the bank, into which funds obtained through these economies will be entered.

Later in that explanation it is shown how the fund of material incentives and the fund of sociocultural measures of housing construction will be increased according to the fulfilment of this obligation to exceed the planned growth of labor productivity and the planned reductions in costs. Generally, these resources will be channelled into those of the enterprises' funds that go to improving the people's standard of living.

Of course, it is natural that a proportion -- and perhaps a substantial proportion -- of the economy obtained at each enterprise will be paid into the budget. That is natural. But the money that goes into the budget will also be used to raise the living standard of the people: It will go towards developing national health services and education -- towards those measures to raise the standard of living that are implemented not at the enterprise itself, but on the scale of the state. In general, that is the law of the development of our society, of our socialist society, in which the distribution of the national income -- and these economies are one element of the national income -- is carried out in the interests of all the working people, of the whole population.

[Starchukova] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, we are saying that this year the whole increment of national income is being spent on raising the people's living standard, but what happened in previous years?

[Ivanov] In previous years our national income was distributed -- roughly, I'm speaking in round figures -- in this way: 3/4 to the consumption fund and 1/4 to the savings fund. The increment of national income was distributed in this way, too. The fact that in 1984 under the plan the whole increment of growth in national income will go to consumption means that the consumption fund's share of the national income -- as envisaged by the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions -- will be increasing. It will amount not to 3/4, but a bit more -- 78 percent -- by the end of this 5-year plan.

That is now a regular feature of our economy's development and also one of the problems, because when the consumption fund's share is increased in the national income, the share of the accumulation fund is reduced. And the accumulation fund provides for the future expansion of production.

Since our economy faces the problem of achieving high rates of economic development, when the share of accumulation being used to expand production is reduced, the way to solve that problem -- the only way -- is to intensify public production. That is why the task of radically changing the direction of intensification of public production is being set. This task, the above-plan increase in growth of labor productivity and cost reduction, reflects that.

RSFSR'S KARPOVA ON CONSUMER SERVICES EXPERIMENT

LD241827 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Excerpts] We present the program,"Preparing for the Experiment." Our correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets met with Yevdokiya Fedorovna Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and asked her to speak about how consumer services are organized in the republic.

[Belotserkovets] Yevdokiya Fedorovna, why is it that the customer who asks for some essential service to be carried out is far from always greeted with a good-natured attitude and leaves feeling downcast? It's no secret, is it, that we frequently come across poor quality of work, lack of attention or an unobliging attitude?

[Karpova] There is no single answer to that question. Everything in the sphere of consumer services ultimately hinges on the constantly growing and changing requirements of the population -- fashions, tastes and the individual nature of each and every customer. It must be admitted that the quality and volume of services rendered do not yet meet the increased demand of the population. Just criticism is leveled by the working people at the sometimes low standard of service and the long time taken to handle orders, particularly to repair domestic appliances, radios and televisions. Over the past few years there has also been an alarming declining trend in the growth rate of the service sector. Consumer service enterprises are suffering from a severe shortage of staff and high staff turnover. So, in reply to your question as to why this is so, I would like to say that the system of management itself needs imporving becuase the system that exists at present is not capable of being more active in expanding consumer services and improving their quality. What is needed now is a persistent search for the best ways to get enterprises to constantly increase the volume of their services with less staff, to develop new types of services and ways of serving customers, and to improve the quality to which orders are carried out and the standards of how customers are served.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently passed a decision supporting the proposal by the Russian Federation to start an economic experiment on 1 July 1984 in Bashkir ASSR, Komi ASSR, Altay Kray and the Astrakhan, Ivanovo, Kemerovo, Saratov and Yaroslavl Oblasts. During the experiment, a practical check will be carried out on a number of new elements aimed at further perfecting the economic mechanism, developing the initiative of collectives, increasing their responsibility for the results of their work, and stepping up the material incentive for workers to satisfy the population's demand for consumer services more fully.

[Belotserkovets] Could you tell us in more detail what the experiment provides for?

[Karpova] First and foremost, it involves measures to improve planning in the sector and assess the operation of consumer service enterprises. I shall quote just one example. The number of centrally-approved plan indices will be reduced by almost four-fifths, and at the same time a new and extremely important index is to be introduced: the volume of consumer services paid for by the population.

The point is that, as all our listeners know, consumer service enterprises fulfill orders not only for the public, but also for various enterprises and organizations. These include laundry, dry cleaning, repair of domestic appliances and other services for hospitals, boarding schools, hotels and factories. There is also the manufacture of small batches of footwear, garments and so on. Now all this comes into the overall volume of consumer services. And although on average throughout the RSFSR the proportion of jobs carried out for organizations is not great -- about 12 percent in 1983 -- in a number of areas it is done to the detriment of jobs done for the public. The new index of the volume of consumer services paid for by the population is now to become the basic one, and it will be advantageous for collectives to achieve the highest possible growth in those services, to improve the quality and reduce the time taken to fulfill orders, to improve the standard of customer service, to increase the growth of profits and to reduce expenditure.

One of the most important aims of the experiment is to create the indices that will promote a considerable improvement in the standard of customer service and a respectful attitude to the requirements of clients and customers. And this is not just a matter of everyday politeness in dealing with people -- that is of course necessary; but I think that one of the chief factors determining the standard of consumer service is the time that it takes to fulfill the order, the quality with which it is carried out, and observance of the rules of consumer services.

INCREASE IN TRADE WITH DEVELOPING NATIONS NOTED

LD250925 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the developing countries went up by 4.8 percent last year and amounted to R17.7 billion, the equivalent of over $22 billion. Goods were exchanged with 102 Afro-Asian and Latin American states. The facts are reported in an economic survey published in Moscow. The Soviet side exported mostly machinery and equipment for the power stations, plants, oilfields and other projects under construction in the developing country [as heard].